The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

Sardar Patel Dispels States Subjects' Fears

ISSUE OF MERGER ON UNION CLARIFIED

Constituent Assembly Passes Government Of India Act Amendment Bill

MORE POWERS TO CENTRE ON CONCURRENT SUBJECTS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 (A.P.I.): The Constituent Assembly today passed Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's bill to amend the Government of India Act, 1935. This is the first occasion when the Indian Legislature has amended the Act.

The main provisions of the amending bill gave the Centre powers to legislate and exercise Executive authority in respect of certain Concurrent Subjects and vested the Centre with more power to impliment its industrial policy

The mover, Sardar Patel and Mr. Syama Prasad Mukherjee, the Industries Minister, both assured the house that the Centre would not make unnecessary inroads in the domain of the Provinces. As at present the Provincial Governments would be consulted before any Central action in respect of the Concurrent List was taken and, further, the views exchanged between the Centre and the Provinces on the subject would be laid on the table of the House.

The House passed the bill.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI Jan 5. (A.P.I.). The Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel moved for consideration in the Constituent Assembly today the Government of India (Amendment) Bill

Explaining the objects of the bill Sardar Patel stated that firstly it sought to recognised the changes which had taken place in the Indian States during the past one year and to regularise their position Secondly, in the working of the Trade Disputes Act, as the House was aware certain anomalies and difficulties had come to light. Under the Trade Disputes Act. The provinces had set up industrial tribunals for the purpose of disposing off these disputes. In the working of these tribunals there was no uniformity in the country and on the broad principles governing the disposal of industrial disputes It was desirable that there should be such uniformity Suggestions had been made to the Government that a Central Tribunal or an apellate authority should be established so that the decision of this tribunal might set up a sort of case law which would be guidance for the various provincial tribunals and bring about uniformity in the principles governing their decisions. The bill proposed to do this

FILM CENSORSHIP

Another thing which the Bill sought to do was to set up a central board of censorship for films The Provinces were consulted on this matter and they had all agreed that such a board was necessary. The film industry would also welcome such powers being taken over by the Centre which would ensure uniformity

The Bill also sought to empower the Central Government to implement effectively the Government's industrial policy The Provincial Governments were naturally lealous of guarding these power but after consultations with them and with their consent it was proposed to introduce an amendment of a restricted nature The industrial policy of the Government of India made it necessary that the Central Legislature should have the power to regulate development in respect of a number of industries The Government of India Act already gave powers to the Central Government in respect of the development of such industries but it was thought desirable that they should also have the power to regulate the production and distribution of these industries Without such powers, control over development of these industries would not be really effective The Bill therefore proposed to vest these powers in the Centre.

CHANGES IN INDIAN STATES

The Bill also authorised the extension of term of office of members of the Upper Chambers in Madras, Bombay and Bihar who were due to retire in March. In view of the fact that the new constitution would come into force shortly it was thought that there need not be new elections now to these Houses.

Referring to the changes that had taken place in Indian States, Sardar Patel said that as a result of merger agreements with the consent of the rulers, administrative jurisdiction in respect of 25 States in Orissa, 15 States in the Central Provinces, three in Madras, 35 full-powered and 14 semi-jurisdictional States in Bombay and three in East Punjab had been handed over to the Government of India who had handed them over to the Provincial Governments. In addition to these, certain States had been taken over by the Central Government and were being administered as Chief Commissioner's provinces or Lieutenant-Governors provinces. The hill States of East Punjab had thus been grouped together under a Chief Commissioner's province. Again there were Cutch, Bilaspur and Mayurbhuj—the last mentioned having subsequently been handed over to Orissa. Referring to Cutch, the Deputy Prime Minister pointed to the long border with Pakistan which the State had, which made it desirable for the Central Government to take it over under Central control. Cutch was an undeveloped area, with hardly any railway or modern roads. The Government of India proposed to send a good deal of money on developing a first class port in Cutch and also to instal two railways—one metre guage and the other broad gauge. The latter would connect Cutch with Viramgam while the former would connect Bisa with Cutch.

ADMINISTRATIVE INTEGRATION.

It was clear that the process of administrative integration which these agreements were designed to bring about had been partially achieved However, the laws of the Central or Provincial Governments did not apply to these states automatically. These were made applicable to them by notifications The finances of these states, again, did not form part of the dominion finances or provincial finances and were kept separate. It was at first thought, Sardar Patel said, that administrative integration could be completed by an order under the Government of India Act increasing the boundaries and areas of the provinces. But the appropriate section did not mention anything about acceding states. It was therefore decided to introduce a provision in the bill which would enable the Government to administer these states as part of a Governor's province or as a Chief Commissioner's province. Politically, this provision would hasten the process of complete integration and would provide for these areas being represented in the lagislatures of the provinces in which they had merged At present, although states had merged, there was no arrangement by which they could be represented in the provincial legislatures concerned. Constitutionally, the provision would enable the Dominion or provincial legislature to have a legal basis for enacting legislation for these areas.

The Deputy Prime Minister hoped that, in view of his explanation members would find that it was not necessary to move the large number of amendments which had been tabled.

TREATED AS CONQUERED PEOPLE

Mr. Yudhistar Misra, who initiated discussion on the principle of the bill, referred to the clause relating to the merger of States. He said that integration of the Orissa States was the result of an agreement between the Rulers and the Government of India and the people of those States or their representatives were not consulted.

He contended that the right of self-determination had been denied to them, as a result of which there had been great discontent among the people of those States. He maintained that popular opinion was not for an unconditional merger and said that for all intents and purposes the people were treated as a conquered people.

The speaker also complained that the Provincial Government, who held out assurances that the interests of the people of the States would not be ignored, did not carry out those assurances. He urged that the Governor-General should issue directions to the Provinces to act according to the advice of the representatives of the States.

Mr. Ramchandra Upadhya (Matsya) supporting the motion said that the bill was the most useful provision for the States under the present circumstances. He welcomed the provision that referred to the administration of certain Acceding States as Chief Commissioner's Provinces. For the merger of the States into the Provinces there was no need to have any referendum. It would be enough if the States Congress was consulted. He criticised the Prajamandal leaders in some States like Bhopal, who were putting obstacles in the way of the country's unification.

'AUTOCRATIC RULE'

Mr. B. H. Khardekar (Kolhapur) welcoming the bill said: though certain States had merged eleven months ago, they could not be absorbed because there was no such enactment. He complained that for eleven months in some States there had been the Administrators' autocratic rule. Most of the political life came to an end and in the place of the old autocrat, a new official autocrat came in.

Pointing out the defects of the bill, he said that the Provinces were to be consulted for the absorption of the States, but the people of the States were not to be consulted. The nation owed a great debt of gratitude to Sardar Patel for having made the map of India better, clearer and cleaner.

He wanted a very clear declaration that ultimately all the States would go but while liquidating the relics of feudalism in the country, the process of merger should be such that there should be no bitterness left among the people of the States, which were absorbed.

Mr. Rohinikumar Choudhry said that the House must consider the principle involved, namely, how far they could allow the Dominion Government to interfere in Provincial affairs. He felt that Provinces should be left free to exercise their own discretion in the matter of trade and commerce.

PRINCIPLE OF MERGER QUESTIONED

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed, expressing general agreement with the principle of the bill, said that the States had transferred the right to management or administration to the Dominion Government through an Instrument of Accession. These States were absolutely free when the British left the only relation between those States and the Government of India being dependent on execution of agreements or Instruments of Accession. He questioned the legality of the principle of merger and said that the power to incorporate States into Provinces or mix States with Provinces in a manner which would be impossible for any one to disintegrate was beyond the scope of agreement.

Maulana Hazarat Mohani, objecting to the principle of the bill, said that the objective resolution of the Constituent Assembly declared that India would be an Independent Sovereign Republic. The Government of India Act 1935, which they sought to amend was based on the 'foolish theory' of Dominionhood and he, therefore, urged the House not to waste time in discussing amendments to that Act.

SARDAR PATEL'S REPLY

Replying to the debate, Sardar Patel said that the speeches of the members, who participated in the debate, were restricted to one subject only, namely, the clause affecting the States and they had supported the general principle of the bill Some of the criticism was to his mind irrelevant. Some members had questioned the manner in which the merger had taken place and others had criticised the changes which the administration had brought about in those States in regard to certain facilities. The member from Orissa, Mr. Y. Mishra, thought that some of the facilities they were getting, while they were being administered by the rulers, were not being given to them after the merger with the Orissa Government Sardar Patel said that some facilities might have been possible as a result of benevolent rulers spending some money for the good of the people in those areas, which the Orissa Government might not be able to do for those particular areas The whole idea of merger was conceived not merely to fit in the small bits separately for the purpose of administration but to small bits to do so in a manner advantageous to the whole area. The long range point of view was to get a better administration for the whole area and bring backward areas to the leevel of the Provincial Administration. If they wanted larger gains to be obtained, it was quite conceivable that they had to make smaller sacrifices, but when it was proposed to merge the small States, the sacrifices were small of which they should not complain Otherwise merger would be impossible.

Mr. Bishwanath Das, intervening enquired whether the Orissa Government had spent over Rs. 15 lakhs more than the allotted amount for education in the Orissa States.

NOTHING SURPRISING

Sardar Patel said that if the Orissa Government had provided large amounts in the budget for those areas, there was nothing surprising because they were expected to do so.

Sardar Patel added that if the Orissa Government looked after the interests of the smaller areas well, then these complaints which were mere apprehensions would soon disappear. They should also take note of the fact that the Orissa Government were anxious to give all facilities to the people of the State that had merged.

ISSUE OF BHOPAL

Referring to the question which was raised about Bhopal State, Sardar Patel said that he did not desire to say anything agout questions which were under consideration and being settled, for any discussion would result in prejudicing the issue.

Sardar Patel continued: "I have already given the assurance that if the people in general of any State want Merger or Union, there will hardly be any strong objection from any ruler, because I do not conceive the possibility of the existence of smaller states against the wishes of the people. If the people of the State wanted Union with the adjoining area, I have no doubt that the Nawab of Bhopal will not stand in the way, because after all in this age no ruler can dtfy the wishes of the people. That is really the idea of democracy. When we are now beginning to have a democratic form of Government all over India, smaller units will not stand out if there is a severe conflict between the ruler and the ruled."

FAULT LIES WITH PEOPLE SOMETIMES

He said that the fault lay sometimes not merely with the rulers but with the people themselves. Whenever Ministries were formed even in smaller units, the Ministers had created vested interests and were not strong enough to resist the will of the rulers. A general discussion of this kind about the type of merger of States was not advisable and it was better to work among the people themselves than raise the question of rulers.

Sardar Patel said: "You can trust us for doing all that is possible in bringing about uniformity all over India with the concent of the rulers as well as the ruled. There would be no obstacles if the leaders of the States considered the interests of their own people as paramount rather than seek offices."

Sardar Patel said Mr. Khardekar had raised several controversial issues. He did not think that it would be wise to go into administrative routine and difficulties at this stage. He referred to the Coyajee report and sad that after the unfortunate incident of the murder of Mehama Gandhi, a group of people took it into their head to harass and molest brahmins in their area because a Brahmin young-man was supposed to be responsible for the murder. A family bearing the name of that young man was persecuted and several houses of Brahmins were burnt and property looted. The persecution was on a large scale. There was a popular Ministry at that time, and there was no Administrator. Sardar Patel asked: "Will the member from Kolhapur, Mr. Khardekar: ask those people who have suffered during that persecution whether they can describe the popular Administration as heaven or opposite of it?" Such acts could not be justified in the name of democracy.

DIFFICULTIES IN PLEBISCITE

Referring to the suggestion that time should be fixed for a plebiscite in Kolhapur on the question of merger, Sardar Patel said that they were not forcing merger in any area of any State, if the people did not want it, but it was not easy to take a plebiscite, when there was a danger of people being terrorised by the practice of criminal acts or violence of a large scale by a section of the people.

Sardar Patel assured the House that no State upto now had been merged against the wishes of the people and said that there had been no complaint against merger In future also there would be no complaint from any quarter whatever had been done, with the free will of the princes as well as the people of those areas (Hear, hear).

Some of the Princes, who had first signed merger agreement now, on second thought complained about them, perhaps on the advice of some interested people. He advised them that if the States wanted to go out again, he would tear up the merger agreement but they should not return or come to him for safety or security later. When he accepted merger, it was a time when the Government had to give them protection (Loud cheers). The Administration they were carrying on in those areas was very unpopular. He added that the question of merger was not a very important one now because most of the States had either formed unions or merged themselves with the adjoining areas. He was sure that if the princes were asked to make further sacrifices in the interest of the country as a whole, they would be prepared to do so.

LET IT NOT BE TOO LATE

Referring again to Kolhapur, Sardar Patel said that he believed that a larges majority of the people of Kolhapur wanted merger and if he could convince the prince also then those who stood out against merger would have no mercy later on. When the world was progressing rapidly people should not put obstacles in the way. He wanted to finish the process of removing the Administrative ulcers in the country on account of which they had so many difficulties. He appealed to all those who came from those areas to be reasonable and sensible and not to talk of what was done in the past. After all, what was going to happen after the merger.

At any rate, Kolhapur would have to admit that its merger in the Province of Bombay would not bring about inferiority or inofficiency of Administration.

BASELESS FEARS

Replying to Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed, Sardar Patel said that the fear of Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed that the entity of the States was being destroyed was baseless. The States had merged when the rulers and the people had voluntarily ceded all their administrative jurisdiction and no illegality was involved in it.

Sardar Patel also referred to the speech of Mr. Hazrat Mohani and said that if he found that the House was not supporting him and was not excercising its own sovereignty which it claimed, but would be against his conscience to sit in the House and he had better not take part in its proceedings that did not conform with his principles.

Sardar Patel was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his speech.

AMENDMENTS

The House proceeded to discuss amendments and agreed to Mr. T T. Krishnamachari's amendment which was an addition to Clause 1 of the Bill. It stated that the Interpretation Act, 1889, applied for the interpretation of the present Amending Act.

Mr. Krishnamachari explained that the act, which they sought to amend, the Government of India Act, 1935, was originally passed by the British Parliament and in regard to the interpretation of that act, the Interpretation Act of 1889 of the British Parliament applied.

Dr. Syama Prasad Moorkerjee moved an amendment which was a substitute clause to Clause 2 of the Bill.

Dr. Mookerjee's amendment defined the scope of laws made by the Dominion Legislature in respect of the Concurrent List and a subsection to the clanuse specified the matters in respect of which, new powers were assumed. These matters include industrial and Labour disputes, trade and commerce in, and production, supply and distribution of, products of industries, the development of which was declared by Dominion Law to be expedient in the public interest; the sanctioning of cinema tographic films for exhibition; for the purpose of any of the matters and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in the Concurrent Legislative List.

NEED FOR WIDER POWERS

Explaining the scope of the amendment he had moved, Mr. Mookherjee said that in respect of open to the Dominion Legislature to the Concurrent List, it should be pass laws for the purpose of exercising Executive functions. Under Article 60 of the new Constitution, which the House passed during the week they had provided for the exertise of Executive actions by the Centre in respect of the Concurrent List. However, the question was raised as to whether any such powers should be assumed by the Dominion Parliament during the Interim period. Under the Act, as it stood, the Centre was competent to exercise authority in respect of matters which normally came under the Soncurrent List For example, they had the Essential Commodities Act, such as foodstuffs in respect of which the Centre had Executive powers as well. Now they had made a provision in respect of an industry, which might be described by the Dominion Parliament as the concern of the Centre and of all-India importance. Development of such industries meant the regulation and control of such industries but they had to provide also for the control of production and distribution of such industries. It was hence thought expedient that wider powers must be assumed by the Dominion Parliament even in the interim period.

Apart from industrial development there were certain matters such as industrial disputes in regard to which it was thought desirable that the Centre should have adequate powers.

So far as industrial disputes were concerned, that was a provincial subject but it was felt desirable that there should be some uniformity of legislation followed by executive action in regard to industrial tribunals which might be constituted under provincial laws. Dr. Mookerjee said that the question was discussed with the provincial Premiers and their view was that during the interim period wide powers need not be taken by the Government of India but suitable amendments could be made in respect of such matters as were of urgency and required immediate solution.

After further explaining the details of the amendments, Dr. Mookerjee said that so far as the legislative powers were concerned the Dominion Parliament had ample powers to pass laws and in so far as executive actions were concerned, in respect of the matters mentioned in the Bill, it would be open to the Dominion Parliament to pass laws and take over responsibility if necessary. It was not intended that the Provincial Governments should not be utilised in regard to those subjects, but if an occasion arose when it was necessary for the Central Government to exercise executive authority in respect of matters which were considered to be of All-India importanco they must be empowered to do so. Hitherto whenever the Centre had occasion to deal with the development of industries, previous consultations on the subject with the provincial Governments were held. Those consultations would be continued in future and correspondence on the subject with the Provincial Governments would be placed on the table of the House. He said that Sardar Patel would give an assurance to that effect.

Pandit Kunzru, speaking on Dr. Mookherjee's amendment, recalled the discussion in the House the other day on Clause 60 of the Draft Constitution, which dealt with similar principles in regard to the relacionship between the Centre and the Provinces. During that occasion Dr. Ambedkar was unable to accept the point of view of Pt. Kunzru, which little differed with the principles of the present amending bill.

On the merits of the amendment. Pt. Kunzru said that when the Centre passed a Legislation, it should be loyally given effect to by the Provinces but it was possible there might be some Provinces, which might not sympathise with the Central Legislation. In such cases, Dr. Ambedkar had pointed out in a previous debate, it was desirable that the Centre should be able to authorise its officials that the laws passed by the Central Legislature were properly executed.

But at the same time Pt. Kunzru thought, in practice, it would not be possible for the Centre in certain cases to execute through its officials, laws relating to the Concurrent List. He desired a strong centre but at the same time a limit should be set on its powers and they should not undertake steps which might lead to serious consequences. Now that Dr. Mookherjee's amendment was going to be accepted. He hoped this would lead to a reconsideration of the decision of Clause 60 of the Draft Constitution.

Mr. B. Das said he was suprised that the legal advisers and the Constitutional Advisers of the Government should have advised them to get the wide powers contemplated under Section 126—A of the Government of India Act in the bill.

PANT'S AMENDMENT

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, who had a similar amendment like that of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, explained at length the reasons which had impelled him to give notice of it. Clause 8 of the Government of India Act gave power to the Centre only to appoint its own Executive agency with regard to matters included in the Central List. List 2 contained Provincial subjects where the Provinces alone had the authority to pass laws and appoint suitable agencies for their administration. Besides these two lists, there was a third list, called the Concurrent List, with reference to which the amendment was moved The Concurrent List was essentially concerned with Provincial subjects. But some exceptions were made in order to secure uniformity in the matter of legislation. Under the scheme of the Government of India Act, the Centre had no Executive authority with regard to Concurrent subjects, although it could issue directives to the Provinces.

The original Clause in the amending bill they were discussing, Pt. Pant continued, had made very wide provisions and intended to give power to the Centre to appoint its own agencies for the execution of any or all the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List. They would hardly be possible and altogether imprudent, because it was not conceivable that the Centre would administer all the Concurrent Subjects in all the Provinces of India.

NO PARALLEL AGENCIES

It would be, said Pt. Pant, beyond their capacity and would have led to a great deal of confusion, if they had parallel agencies and machinery in the Provinces to deal with matters coming under the Concurrent List which included such subjects as Criminal and Civil Law, Arbitration etc.

It was because of this fear of confusion that the original scheme under the Government of India Act 1935 vested the duty of carrying out laws relating to Concurrent Subjects exclusively in the Provinces. He personally felt that it was a very prudent arrangement. However, adjustments had to be made from time to time in the art of Government, provided it contributed to greater efficiency and greater public good. He would not altogether exclude the possibility of arrangements being made by the centre for administration of Concurrent Subjects but so far as the general principle was concerned, he believed the present Government of India had accepted the position that these should ordinarily be administered by the Provinces. It was also accepted that whenever any departure from this principle was to be made, it would be done with the consent and even with the concurrence of the Provinces. The provinces on their part were ready to place themselves at the disposal of the Centre. In fact, there was no conflict of any kind between them.

NEED OF BALANCED VIEW

This amendment which they were discussing accepted the position that ordinarily Executive authority in respect of Concurrent Subjects would be with the Provincial Governments.

It also accepted, on the other hand, that there might be occasions when it might be necessary to make a departure to enable the centre to take over responsibility and even to appoint its own machinery and agency. He did not know yet whether the centre would actually do so.

With great humility said Pt. Pant, he would suggest that there were two sides to a shield. Sometimes the Provinces might see only one side of it and the Centre the other side. By looking at one side alone, either of them might overestimate their own case. They must all take a balanced view.

MUKHERJEE'S COMPROMISE

The amendment moved by Dr. Mukerjee was a compromise between the two views. Though power would be conferred on the Centre, that power would not by itself enable the Central Government to appoint its own special Executive agencies in the Provinces. When the Centre wanted to do so, it gave them the option to bring such a masure in the Central Parliament. If the Parliament approved of it, it would be open to the Centre to appoint its own agencies. He believed, however, that it would be simpler and easier if they appointed the Provincial Governments themselves as their agents for administrating these subjects.

"We in the Provinces are there to carry out the Centre's wishes which to us are no less than behests. While supporting this amendment, therefore, I hope there will be no desire to impose any fresh Executives on the Provinces. The utmost use must be made of the Provinces even for the execution of laws that would be framed with regard to concurrent subjects", Pt. Pant declared.

TWO AMENDMENTS PASSED

The House passed clause two with the amendments moved by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee and Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.

Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant moved another amendment which sought to provide that no bill for the certain by the Centre of such special agencies for the administration of concurrent subjects would be introduced in Parliament without the consent of the Governor-General and that the Governor-

(Continued on Page 7)

NAGPUR CONGRESSMAN DISAPPEARS

NAGPUR, Jan. 5 (UPI): Mr. Budharamji Deshmukh, a member of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee from Tumsar, who attended the Jaipur Session of the Congress, is reported to have disappeared from Nagpur and all efforts to trace him have so far failed. It is stated that he was last seen alighting from the Grand Trunk Express at the Nagpur Railway Station on the evening of 31st Decemzer along with his companions returning from the Jaipur Session.

MUTT AND JEFF—Okay! But Who's Gonna Pay The Outgo Tax? By BUD FISHER



Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Jointly edited by S. NATARAJAN.

PROSPECTS FOR PAKISTAN COTTON TRADE

Great Disparity In Prices Between Upcountry And Karachi

Messrs. Sapat Brothers have issued the following review:

We may now review the trade conditions prevailing in the market last year and prospects in the new season.

The first thing that strikes attention was the complete chaos prevailing in the trade in all markets—upcountry as well as Karachi, at the opening of the season. The trade set up was completely disorganised in consequence of wholesale migration of populations. The disorganisation was complete, from the field to the ship. In many cases, growers had run away leaving their crops unattended to which were later harvested by the new comers. Most of the old factory owners had also left. Nor was there the local dealer who usually bought kapas and sent the ginned cotton to Karachi for sale or the shippers' agent to buy cotton for shipment from Karachi. Even in the Karachi market complete chaos prevailed, owing to the wholesale migrations of the trained staff of the commission and export houses. Most of the firms worked with a skeleton staff only, and business was practically at a standstill. Such were the conditions prevailing at the opening of the season, from which the whole structure of the trade was to be built up again.

Though it was a herculean task to build up the business again from bottom up, it has however been gradually accomplished, and conditions now prevailing in the trade are not very far from normal.

Peasants were brought to the fields to harvest the crop, factories were allotted to new comers, old stocks disposed off, rail transport reorganised and cotton was made to flow in regular course to the port of Karachi, where new firms of commission houses came into existence to take the place of the old ones that had left. Many among the new comers also took to exporting line, and the gap has now been almost completely filled.

The complete metamorphosis in the trade set up is visible at every step from the field to the ship. The trouble was, however, more acute in the Punjab than in Sind, where (in Sind) the disorganisation was not so complete. The kapas coming in the market being carelessly picked, was not so clean as usual. Ginning and pressing particularly in the Punjab was not of the usual standard, due to inexperience of the new ginners, and difficulty in obtaining trained technical staff and labour. Conditions in Karachi too were no better owing to migration of the old experienced hands.

DISPARITY IN PRICES

Because of the above circumstances, there was a great disparity in prices as between upcountry markets and Karachi, and also between Karachi and Bombay and other export markets. Each party having to provide for all kinds of unforeseen expenses had to keep sufficient margins, and hence the prices in the primary markets were relatively much lower than usual. However, the year proved to be a boom year for the trade, thanks to the steady and growing demand for our cotton in all parts of the world. As already mentioned in the early part of this review, prices began to rise from the start of the season, and continued the onward march right up to the end without any substantial break during the interval as is usual in normal years. In consequence, everybody who bought cotton—upcountry or in Karachi—made money.

The first cotton to arrive in the Karachi market from the Punjab, was that from the stocks of abandoned cotton left by the evacuees. This was acquired by the new comers at very low prices and dumped on to Karachi for sale, where the cotton hungry market quickly absorbed it at very remunerative prices. This was followed in due course by the new crop cotton.

As in the old, so in the new crop cotton also the spread of prices between Kapas and cotton and between upcountry and Karachi as also between Karachi and outside markets was rather wide; and with the market advancing, trade was brisk, with good margins all round.

In Sind, factories were worked by the same old owners as before, and there was not much trouble in this matter except that labour was rather scarce and inefficient, with some difficulty in supply of stores and transport. However, things pulled on rather well on the whole.

In the Punjab it was quite different. The new ginners were not the owners of the factories as before but were mere lessees who had obtained factories from the Government on lease only for a year. They had to face many difficulties. Foremost was the lack of trained staff, and another no less important was about finance; and above all was the handicap of lack of previous experience. This was reflected in the quality of cotton arriving in the Karachi market for sale. One noteworthy feature of the year was the complete absence of mixing of different varieties of cotton in the factories, and it was the first time in years that pure unmixed cotton was available in the market.

The next hurdle was about marketing the crop at Karachi. Most of the commission houses handling sales of cotton for the account of upcountry clients were closed down and there was no one in the market to take their place; even those, who did remain and wished to handle the business were handicapped for want of staff. It was really a very difficult situation, as working of a commission business without adequate staff was impossible. Next was the question of finance. In the early stage, the banks were very reluctant to make advances against cotton to the new comers, whom they did not know before. However, as time passed, things began to improve. As demand continued and remuneration was good, new comers were attracted to it, and the gap was filled. The banks also relaxed restrictions as time passed and parties became more acquainted with each other. Now at the end of the year things have almost come to normal and the trade is functioning smoothly. The only thing that is still troubling the trade is the lack of trained staff for handling the routine work, but good progress has been made in this direction also, and this problem should also be solved before long.

NEW CROP

New crop has now begun to move in the market, both in Sind as well as in Punjab. Movement in Sind is now at its peak. In Punjab it has only just started. A few lots have already arrived here from the Punjab. With the movement of the crop, trading in forward delivery of the Punjab cotton has also started, and business is being freely done, particularly in the 289F and 4F varieties. Demand so far is good.

Influenced by large margin of profit earned by the ginners last season, many new comers were attracted to this branch of the trade, and in consequence many factories have changed hands. Most of the important factories in Sind are now worked by the new comers. Those who could not buy a factory, tried to lease one and there was a big rush for it just before the season started. Same was the case in Punjab, where people tried their best to secure leases of factories there.

However, the mad rush for factories is now having its effects. Competition has increased and the margin of profit has thinned considerably. There is nothing like the last year's profits now, and should there be a sudden decline in the market at any time it will be very hard on the ginners.

The export side of the trade was handled by the old shippers during the early part of the year but later on many new comers also entered this field being attracted by reports of handsome margins. The last year being a year of bull market, everybody who handled cotton made profits including, of course, the shippers. Last year has been the establishment of many new export firms, some of whom have indeed done well, but not all of them have been able to create a good impression abroad. The cotton export is a highly specialised trade which requires not only a big capital, but also a thorough knowledge of the different characteristics of cotton, requirements of the different export markets and of individual buyers, as well as the routine work of export business. Evidently not all of the new comers can be expected to meet all these requirements, and hence buyers abroad rather hesitate to trade freely with the new shippers. This position is fully realised by the trade, and it is bound to be solved before long as experience is gained. It is being met partly by association of old shippers with the new, and partly by engaging services of experts who, of course, it is rather difficult to find.

But things are improving. In the meantime the tendency of the buyers abroad is likely to be towards giving preference to the established shippers, which cannot be helped.

The prospects of business for the new season so far appear to be good. There is a very good demand for our cotton from all the consuming centres, and buyers are very keen to secure their supplies as soon as possible.

TREND OF PRICES

As regards future trend of prices, there are two opinions. One school of thought feels that looking to the very strong demand for our cotton from all parts of the world and in view of the very small quotas allotted to many importing countries, prices must shoot up immediately on issue of export licences by the Government, while the other is not so very optimistic, because it is felt that prices are already high enough and the buyers abroad are not so enthusiastic in bidding up prices. Complaints are already being heard from different buying centres about our prices being too high. In view of this there may not be a big rush for buying immediately on the announcement of the quotas, and there may not be a big rise; at the same time chances of a substantial decline in the near future are few. However, the possibility of a good setback in prices during the period of the peak of crop movement as is usual in the normal years cannot be ruled out and the trade must be prepared for it.

Technological Advances Enable Record Output With Fewer Workers

There are fewer farmers in the United States than there were about two decades ago, but today's farmers are producing more crops with fewer workers. American farmers also owe less money and have more privately owned acreage, according to a joint report published recently by the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce.

Basing its findings primarily on data collected by the Bureaus of the Census and of Agricultural Economics, the report says the United States in 1945 had 5,859,169 farms, the smallest number since 1900, but the size of the average farm had become larger, from 150 acres in 1900 to 200 acres in 1945.

Because of technological advances in agriculture and equipment, the output of U.S. farms advanced while the number of workers on farms declined. The highest farm employment was reached in 1910 when it stood at 12,146,000 persons. Then it began to decline, dropping to 9,844,000 persons in 1945.

MORE FARMERS OWN THEIR FARMS

The report reveals that fewer farms in the United States were operated by tenants in 1945 than in any census year since 1890, while the number of farms operated by owners in 1945 was the highest since 1935. Standing at an all-time high of 2,865,155, or 42.4 per cent of all farm operators in 1935, the number of tenants declined to 1,858,421, or 31.7 per cent of all the operators in 1945.

While the value of land and other farm property in 1945 was the highest since 1920, indebtedness of farmers was the lowest since 1914, the report continues. The peak of farm mortgage indebtedness was reached in 1923 when it amounted to dol, 10,785,621,000. By 1945 this indebtedness had dropped to dol. 4,932,942,000. A sizable part of this great decline occurred between 1940 and 1945. During these five years of high agricultural production the farmer's debt declined while the value of his land and property advanced, hence his equity kept increasing.

For the United States as a whole, the average equity per mortgaged farm rose from dol. 3,929 in 1940 to dol. 6,672 in 1945. The total value of U.S. farm land in 1945 was estimated at dol. 46,388,925,560.—USIS.

Increase Of 4 Crores In Total Note Circulation

The Weekly Statement of the Reserve Bank for the week ended Dec. 31st, shows an increase of about Rs. 4 crores in the total note circulation. Details are as under:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs
Notes held in the Banking Department	10,54,21,000
Notes in circulation	1188,19,73,000
Total Notes issued	1198,73,94,000
Total Liabilities	1198,73,94,000

ASSETS.

	Rs
A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—	
(a) Held in India	41,35,46,000
Sterling Securities	748,85,70,000
B. Rupee Coin :—	45,27,74,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	343,25,04,000
Total Assets	1198,7394,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 67.589 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits :—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government	214,49,08,000
(2) Other Goevrnment	15,56,50,000
(b) Banks	66,94,61,000
(c) Others	64,77,78,000
Bills Payable	4,47,70,000
Other Liabilities	9,57,00,000
Total Rs.	385,82,67,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Notes	10,54,21,000
Rupee Coin	14,70,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,74,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(a) Internal	49,83,000
(b) External	.....
(c) Government Treasury Bills	1,65,52,000
Balances held abroad	256,38,17,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	2,95,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	18,38,84,000
Investments	92,19,96,000
Other Assets	3,04,70,000
Total Rs.	385,82,67,000

SUGAR PRICES

LUCKNOW, Jan. 5 (API), The Indian Sugar Syndicate has accepted the price announced by the Government for 'D-24' sugar, namely Rs. 28-8 a maund and has fixed the price of "E-27" at Rs. 29 per maund, out of which annas 4 per maund will have to be paid by the factories to the Syndicate for the disposal of stocks in the best possible manner.

Negotiations are being carried on for securing relief to the Bihar industry due to higher cost of production.

RURAL ELECTRICITY USE IN U.S. GAINS DURING 1948

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3: Figures released by the U.S. Rural Electrification Administration for the first nine months of 1948 show that more rural people in the United States used more electric power for more purposes during the year than in any previous year.

New records were established with the number of consumers served by REA almost one-fourth greater, the agency said, REA systems in operation, owned and operated by local rural people, reached 952, an increase of 41. A total of 54 others had received loans, but were not yet in service. The operating systems added 147,000 miles of line and 469,000 consumers during the year, bringing the totals to 750,000 miles in operation and 2,515,000 consumers getting service.

Mr. Claude R. Wickard, Rural Electrification Administrator, commented on the progress as follows:

"Electric power is remaking rural America. More than any other single factor, it is eliminating the difference between rural and urban standards of living. Farmers are living better, and their labor is more profitable and less burdensome. Rural young people are encouraged to stay on the farm, and the establishment of rural industrial plants brings new employment and prosperity to rural communities.

"These benefits are coming through the efforts of the rural people themselves, with the assistance of their Government. The principal help which REA gives is to furnish the capital required to install electric power to serve rural people. The capital is provided as interest-bearing loans, which are being repaid on or ahead of schedule.

SHORTAGE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

"The progress during 1948 would have been even greater except for shortage of construction materials, which retarded the connection of new consumers, and the shortage of power, which held down the use of current.

"The average amount of power sold to both new and old consumers, including both wholesale and retail consumers, amounted to 2,097 kilowatt-hours, up 275 KWH from the 1947 average, an increase of 23 KWH a month.

"As of July 1, 1948, the annual REA survey of electrified farms showed that approximately seven out of 10 American farms had central station electric service as compared with one out of 10 when REA was established in 1935."—USIS.

Coke Delivery Charges

The fixed charges for delivery of coke are Rs. 7-8 per ton by motor lorry, Rs. 5 per cart if the quantity in a cart is less than half a ton and six annas per cwt. by any other mode and not six pies as stated earlier.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

Share Market opened round about last closing and improved on bear covering with scattered bull support on expectation of a bonus share to be announced by Calico mill in tomorrow's meeting. Closing tone was steady. Technical position of Calico is oversold and some further improvement is expected.

Calico today Opened 1206, Lowest 1204, Highest 1217, Closed 1216.

Arvind Opened 1456, Lowest 1454, Highest 1465, Closed 1463.

Ambika Opened 385, Lowest 385, Highest 388, Closed 388.

Deffered Opened 1626, Lowest 1611, Highest 1641, Closed 1641.

Closing quotations: Arvind 1463, Ambika 388, Calico 1216, Deffered 1641, National 1575, Vivekanand 222-8-0, Atul 44, Ramkrishna 241-4-0, Marsden 185.

Ahmedabad Vegetable Market

Under the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939 the Government of Bombay intends to regulate the purchase and sale of yam, sweet potatoes, Kankoda, choli, fansi, Pandola, mogari, tinsa, alu—roots, Pumpkins (kolu) tur beans, nolkol and Lemons (kagadi), in addition to fresh vegetables, potatoes, suran, tomatoes, onions, leafy vegetables, turmeric ginger, garlic, corriander and chillies, within a radius of 12 miles from Ahmedabad. Any objections or suggestions which are received in this connection by the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before January 9, 1949, will be considered by the Government.

Union Bank Branch At Surat

The Union Bank of India, Ltd., which was opened by the auspicious hands of our late beloved Mahatma Gandhi, and which has come to the forefront in offering complete banking facilities to all their clients, now takes one more step further by opening their Branch at Surat on 15th January, 1949, by Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Stock Exchange.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 4 (Reuter): British fabrics designs are being 'flagrantly onfringed" by the Japanese, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was told today.

Mr. E. H. Stewart, Chairman of the China and the Far East section of the Chamber, said the matter had been taken up with the Board of Trade and the British Embassy in Tokyo.

T. W. A. GIVES "MID-AIR" LUNCH

BOMBAY Wednesday

Local agents of Trans World Airlines and a party of newspapermen were invited by T. W. A. this afternoon to a "mid-air" luncheon on board a four-engined Constellation plane to celebrate the dawn of 1949.

The group had a pleasant flight to Poona and back.

National Institute Of Sciences

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4 (A.P.I.): Prof. S. N. Bose of Calcutta was elected the President of the National Institute of Sciences of India for the year 1949.

Prof. A. C. Banerji of Allahabad was elected the Vice-President.

Fifteen persons were elected as Ordinary Fellows of the Institute and the following distinguished foreign scientists were elected as Honorary Fellows of the institute:

Dr. Louis de Broglie (Paris), Prof. Hans Von Euler (Stockholm), Dr. Harlow Shapley (America) and Prof. George Tischler (Germany).

Snow Storm In Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 (UPA): Owing to severe snow storm conditions, the Wyoming- Chinago Northwestern Railway today cancelled all passenger service to ponts on the Union Railroad west of Omaha until further notice. The railway said service to its north and northwest points was continuing normally.

Eleven passenger trains ant a mail train were stalled at Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Indian Scientist Awarded U.N.E.S.C.O. Fellowship

WASHINGTON D. C. (By Mail) An Indian professor, D. D. Kosambi of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research of Bombay, has been given a UNESCO fellowship to work on the new types of electronic calculating machines, for setting up a modern calculating laboratory in Asia.

Kosambi has been invited as a visiting professor by Chicago University. He will also visit the Institute for Advanced study at Princeton and serve on a committee of mathematicians to select the recipients of Field Medals which will be awarded at the forthcoming International Congress of Mathematicians (Massachusetts).

U. S. RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP AWARD TO INDIAN DOCTOR

Awarded a Research Fellowship by the Federal Security Agency of the U. S. Public Health Service, Dr. V. S. Waravdekar, Assistant Research Officer of the Indian Research Fund Association, Government of India, is doing research in cancer at the National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland. His special field of study is the activity of enzymes in animal tumors screened with different compounds.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Firmer Trend

LONDON, Jan. 5 (Reuter): Those who had been expecting that the new account in the Stock Exchange would bring increase in trading were disappointed today. Once again quiet conditions prevailed with most sections showing small improvements.

London markets await the lead, whether bearish or bullish, and some hesitancy was discernable today.

Oils made a good start with a small demand for recent favourites. Best levels however were not always held and in some cases small losses appeared on balance. Trading in industrials was individual rather than general. Cable and wireless ordinary stock was well supported on compensation hopes and closed at best of day. Building shares, particularly cement groups, were firm and there were bright spots among aircrafts.

Hopes of peace in China brought in buyers of Chinese bonds and rises up two points were recorded. Some of the European loans were quietly firmer with support for German issues.

Foreign rails were irregular.

Many of the Kaffir divided payers were quoted ex-dividend today.

Saurashtra Market Quotations

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 5.

Rajkot Silver Maha 177/8, Rajkot Sugar Maha 88/2, Rajkot Aranda January 130/12, Dhoraji Silver Maha 177/8 Dhoraji Aranda January 130/12, Jamnagar Silver Posh 178/2, Jamnagar Aranda January 131/2.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH.

NEW YORK, 5.

Previous Closing	32.18
Today's Opening	32.18
Difference	Nil.
Today's Closing	32.22
Difference	+4

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion Ready	178	4
Gold Ready	113	0
Sovereign	74	8
EXPECTATION : Cotton Jarila May	616	8

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices :—

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 33-1/4. General Motors dol. 57-7/8. United States Steel Common dol. 70. United States Steel Pref. dol. 135.—(Reuter).

Cutch Hundi

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, Jan. 5.

Hundi Buying	303.
Hundi Selling	304
Gold	Rs. 108-0
Silver	Rs. 173-0

FORMIDABLE LIST OF BILLS FOR BUDGET SESSION

Fifteen New Measures To Replace Old Ordinances Before Central Legislature

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

A formidable list of seventy bills, ten of which are a carry-over from the last session constitute the provisional Legislative programme for the Budget session of the Dominion Parliament, opening here on February 1. The ten pending bills include the Banking Companies, the Estates Duty and the Ajmer-Merwara Tenancy and Land Records Bills, all of which have passed the Select Committee stage and are due for passage. The second reading motion on the Hindu Code was initiated by the Law Minister, Dr. Ambedkar in the Dominion Parliament in August last. This debate may be resumed during the Budget Session. It is however highly unlikely that the Bill will reach the final stage this winter. Some Congress leaders are definitely opposed to its passage at the present stage.

The payment of Taxes (Transfer of property) Bill, the Census of Refugees Bill, the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, the Chartered Accountants Bill and the Patents (extension of terms) Bill, were introduced, but were crowded out last session. They are all due for passage, the Chartered Accountants Bill going through the Select Committee process.

Fifteen of the new bills seek to replace ordinances, which are due to expire early this year. They are a bill to replace the Merchant Shipping (Acceding States) Ordinance; a bill to replace the Mangrol and Manavadar (Administration of property) Ordinance; a bill to replace the Excess Profit Tax Ordinance relating to postponement of the E.P.T. refunds; a bill to replace the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Ordinance, a bill to replace the Public Companies, limitation of dividends ordinance; a bill to replace the Hyderabad Securities Ordinance, a bill to replace the influx from Pakistan Ordinance, a bill to replace the National Service Ordinance, a bill to replace the Essential Supplies Ordinance, a bill to replace the Code of Criminal Procedure Ordinance. A bill to replace the United Provinces Provisional Armed Constabulary Ordinance and bills to replace the public safety, the Banking Companies, the Indian Tariff amendment and the Gandhi National Memorial Fund donations ordinances.

Amongst the remaining forty-five bills, the Finance Minister has four, including the annual Finance Bill. One bill seeks to amend the Income Tax Act in order to grant certain concessions to Industrialists. The second, by amending the Business Profits Tax Act will make it clear that capital reserves created by writing up of assets will not be treated for computation of abetment. The third Bill will extend the Central Public Debt Act to the securities issued by the Provincial Governments. The Commerce Ministry's programme includes bills to amend the Company's Act and the Insurance Act, the former of which will be circulated for opinions. By another bill, it proposes to set up a Central Tea Committee. It has three other bills to amend the Indian Tariff Act, the Indian Tea Control Act and the Registration of Ships Act.

The Transport Ministry will sponsor six bills, three or which relate to Railways. One of them will extend the provision of the Indian Railway Act to Indian State Railways; the second will eliminate the risk notes and modify risk conditions and the third will create commissions for determining compensation claims arising out of train accidents. The other three bills seek to create a Port Trust for Cochin, set up a statutory authority for road transport in Delhi and extend the duration of the Railway, (Transport of Goods Act) for a further period of twelve months from March 29, 1949.

The Ministry of External Affairs has a Bill to amend the Indian Emigration Act.

The Labour Ministry is sponsoring legislation to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, the Indian Trade Union Act and the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act and the Indian Mines Act. Its other bill seeks to regulate the employment of Labour on plantations. The Rehabilitation Ministry has a Bill in regard to Evacuee property.

The Ministry of Industry and Supply has five Bills, four of which are of an amending nature, one of them, by amending the Rubber production and marketing Act, will add three Labour representatives to the Indian Rubber Board The second Bill will enable the Indian Coffee Board to make contributions to the Gandhi Memorial Fund. The third will include coke in the definition of coal in the Essential Supplies Act. By another b it seeks to set up a corporation for the administrative control of the Sindri Fertilizer factory.

The Minister of Works Mines nnd Power has two bills to provide for the registration of engineers and architects.

The Defence Ministry's plan seeks to modernise and bring up to date the Indian Army, the Indian Air Force and the Naval Discipline Acts. For this purpose three new bills are due to be brought before the Central Legislature, during the next session. Another bill amends the law relating to the disposal of the estates of deserters, lunatics, and deceased personnel of the three Defence forces. Yet another bill provides for clearing ranges for seaward firing practices by coastal artillery.

The Ministry of Agriculture has two bills to make changes in the Constitution of the Indian Coconut Committee and the Indian Oil Seeds Committee. Its third bill relates to contagious diseases amongst animals.

The old bill to delete the words, "Hindu" and or "Muslim" from the names of the Benaras and the Aligarh Universities is being revived by the Education Ministry for passage during the session. By another bill, this Ministry proposes to give statutory recognition to Visva Bharati, Santiniketan.

The Communication Ministry, by amending the Indian Wireless Act and the Indian Post Office Act, proposes to extend their provisions to the acceding States and to impose enhanced penalties for illegal possession of wireless transmitters.

The Ministry of Home Affairs is sponsoring the Indian Citizenship Bill during the session. It also intends to remove the racial discrimination provisions from the Criminal trials proceedings. Lastly, it has a bill to amend the Prevention of Sorruption Act.

AFGHAN AMBASSADOR MEETS BEVIN

LONDON, Jan. 4. (Reuter): The Afghanistan Ambassador in London Sardar Faiz Mohamed Khan, this afternoon called on Mr. Ernest Bevin at the foreign office.

The meeting took place at the Ambassadors request, it was authoritatively stated.

It was believed that the Ambassador wished to discuss matters of common interest to Britain and Afghanistan before returning home to report to his Government.

It is known that before Mr. Lewis Douglas, the American Ambassador in London, left for the United States on leave he had a long conversation with Mr. Bevin at the foreign office dealing especially with Afghanistan.

Vast Majority Of Americans Marry Only Once

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 The U. S. Census Bureau reports that the vast majority of Americans marry only once, despite the wide publicity sometimes given to the number of divorces. The Bureau studied 32,288,000 "husband-wife" families during the past year and found that 27,913,000 of these men had been married only once. Of this number, 14,630,000 had been married for 15 years or more.

Figures showed 4,372,000 men in the group had been married more than once. This included of course men whose wives had died. In the group married more than once, current marriage of 1,388,000 had lasted 15 years or more.—USIS.

U.S. ARMY PLANE CRASH KILLS SEVEN

COLFAX, Jan. 5 (Reuter): A United States Army transport plane crashed in the Sierra Nevada foothills last night killing at least 7 men.

LONDON, Jon. 4 (Reuter)—A new Australian conversion loan was announced in London today by Mr. U. A. Beasley, High Commissioner for Australia.

He told a Press Conference that it would be called "Government of the Commonwealth of Australia Three Per Cent Registered Stock, 1972, to 1973" and would be issued at par.



Distributors: NIGAM BROS. 150, Dharamtolla Street, CALCUTTA.

Japanese Textile Export Sales During First Ten Months

By Ian Mutsu, UPA Staff Correspondent.

TOKYO — Japanese textile export sales during the first 10 months of 1948 totalled dol. 182,562 (m), Occupation officials reported.

Cotton yarn, fabrics and made-up goods accounted for more than one-half of the total.

Overseas sales of cotton goods during the period from January 1, 1948, to the end of October amounted to dol. 107, 551,458 (m).

Silk sales realized dol. 55.312,146 (m). Rayon exports totalled dol. 8,707,392 (m) and woollen textiles dol. 5.676.909 (m).

The overall figure for Japanese exports during 1948 are expected to total about dol. 350,000,000 (m). Imports into Japan are estimated, however, to run as high as dol. 800,000,000, (m).

Allied officials watching the Japanese textile industry, in addition, reported the following:

Raw silk sales for October — the last month for which reliable statistics are available — reached 8,371 bales, almost 1,400 bales over the monthly export quota.

The largest sales were to France and the United States. Shipments to the Continent were largely made up of 13/15 denier silk for stocking manufacture.

SALES OF SILK FABRIC

August and September sales of silk fabric future production virtually wiped out the stocks available through December, accounting for lower October sales. August export total for raw silk and silk fabrics was dol. 7,445,642 (m) and Sptember dol. 6,944,188 (m); October dropped to dol. 4,162,576 (m). November sales should pick up, however, since selling began November 6 on January-March, 1949, production.

The Indian Government started to issue import licenses for Japanese goods in September and sales of rayon yarns to Indian traders reached "considerable" volume.

A jump of dol. 669,234 in October wool sales over the previous month was due largely to smooth functioning of the raw wool purchase programme which has built up sufficient stockpiles to permit the industry to start developing export markets. The pre-war export market in India which re-opened in September was the principal outlet in October.

Cotton yarn production showed a slight increase and the raw cotton put in progress was only 3,000 bales below the 60,000 bale consumption level set for the industry last month.

Weaving for export continued to surpass post-war records but a drop in domestic weaving caused the net total to show a decrease of 1,611,000 square yards.

Raw silk production was reduced during October to conserve cocoon stocks as the reeling of heavier deniers has been consuming the cocoon stocks ahead of schedule. Although the total cocoon crop for 1948 was greater than during 1947, total stocks on hand as of October 31, 1948, were only 104,613,000 pounds compared with 145,786,000 pounds on the same date of the previous year.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Business MAN'S DIARY

INDO CANADIAN TRADE

Canadian exports to British India amounted to 49,046,00 dollars in 1946 against 307,461,00 dollars in 1945 and 5,1o6.000 dollars in 1939. Canadian imports from British India were 27,877,000 dollars in 1946 against 30,568,000 dollars in 1945 and 9,808,000 dollars in 1939 The total value of the Indo-Canadian trade in 1946 was 76,923,000 dollars which is substantially less than the total of 338,029,000 dollars in 1945. The decrease was due to stoppage of exports of war materials.

ALUMINIUM WINDOW FRAMES

Aluminium window frames will be installed in the permanent headquarters of the United Nations, shortly to be built in New York. This is the proof of advantages presented by this metal in construction work. The building has been designed along simple lines emphasising the use of metal, marble and glass. With 500,000 square feet of office space, it will have 5,400 aluminium framed windows.

TREATY WITH U.S.A.

In due course there will be a trade treaty between India and the United States. It seems that both Governments are anxious to come in closer relation. There is a large potential trade between these countries and in time to come the U.S.A. Government will be anxious to extend its aid ment will be anxious to extend its aid to Asiatic countries. So far the Marshall aid was made available to European countries as they possessed better productive capacity of manufactured goods Asia has to begin on industrial lines and it will take some years before substantial progress can be made as there is shortage of necessary machinery and technical labour the long-range outlook is bright.

CITY MARKETS

Cotton was quiet under scattered realising but price movement was confirmed to one point. Bullion prices were mostly unchanged. Castorseeds after brisk recovery on Tuesday quietened on profit-taking.

BEARS REAP HARVEST

The drop of about Rs. 94 in Tata Steel Defds. in two days was a God-sent opportunity to Bears who reaped rich harvest by covering short sales on the local Stock Exchange on Wednesday. It is a known fact that Tata Steel shares are manipulated by Bulls who have absorbed all tenders. But Bears managed a raid in the last two days and at lower levels covered sales with a view to replacing on advances. However, Bulls will not remain idle with a view to getting higher rates at the next settlement on Friday. Tata Steel Defds year-end closing was Rs. 1681-4 and during holidays reached Rs. 1705. Under the cloak of private transactions z On Tuesday they declined to Rs. 1587-8 and sharply rallied at Rs. 1645 on Wednesday. These fluctuations explain the .....fight between Bulls and Bears.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

B C Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.
B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Mos.
London Banks Selling T. T. D. D 1 3/32 Ready.
London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1 3/32 up to 6 Mos.
London banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.
London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 10th-12th Month.
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/32 to 4th Month.
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/32 7th-9th Month.
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/sst 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/sst 1 6 1/8 to 4th Month.
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/sst 1 6 3/16 7th-9th Month.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/16 5th and 6th Month.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th-9th Month.
New York & Montreal B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 332 1/4.
Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 332 1/4.
Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 330.
Banks Buying D. D. N. Y. Rs. 328 3/4
Montrel Rs. 328 1/2.
Banks Buying D. D. N. Y. Rs.320 Montreal Rs. 328 3/4 L/C.
Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 7860.
Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 8060.
Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 70.
Belgium Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fcs. 1305.
Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Gldr 79.
Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 84.
Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 157.
Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 765 1/4.
New York/London Cross Rate dol 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4; London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs. 52.57-53-43; London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia. 97 1 4-3/4; London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10 68-70; London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl. 40; London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4; London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36; London Hongkong Cross Rate 1/3 1 16-1/2 15/16; London/Iran Cross Rate Rl. 128/130; London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 10 68-70; London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es. 99.80-100.20; London/Manila Cross Rate Pes. 8.09-8.14; London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 4 02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London New York Cross Rate dol. 4 02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20 02; London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 1061—1063; London/Prague Cross Rate K. 201-202; London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3 16; London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50; London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 17.34-36; London/Syria Cross Rate 880-5
London Discts. 3 Mos. 9/16 p.c.; London Discts. 6 Mos. 5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c.; Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money: Call 1/2 p.c.; 3 Mos. 3/4 p.c.; 6 Mos. 1 p.c.; 12 Mos. 1-1/2 p.c.
Tone: Easy

SUGAR PRICES

BOMBAY Jan. 5.

Inferior quality	87	8	0
Usual "	94	0	0
January dely	31	6	0
March dely	30	14	0
Arrivals Bags	6140		

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

SHARP RECOVERY IN STEEL SHARES ON SHORT COVERING

BOMBAY, January 5.

After yesterday's sharp decline the Bombay Stock Exchange rallied briskly on heavy short covering in Steel shares while rest of the market was virtually idle with very little business.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened firm at Rs. 1,632/8 which was the rate on late trading yesterday afternoon. There was renewed selling and Defds. declined at Rs. 1,610, but active short covering soon appeared and the market improved at Rs. 1.637.8 and steadied at Rs. 1,630 Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 302, Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 992 and Simplex shares stood at Rs. 180.

Later on price movement was confined to a narrow range. Tata Steel Defds were placed at Rs. 1630/- and Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 300/- Bombay Dyeing were quoted at Rs. 992/8. Gokaks were placed at Rs. 272/8 and Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 280/8 Swadeshi Shares were quoted at Rs. 282/8. Tata Powers came in business at Rs. 1510/- Associated Cements were done at Rs. 157/8 while Bellapurs stood at Rs. 238/12. Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 325/- Scindia Shares were in good demand and improved at Rs. 19/11.

FORWARD SECTION

Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	995	0
Kohinoor Mills (6)	282	8
Swadeshi Mills (22)	285	0
Central India Mills (4)	254	0
Simplex Mills (S) XD	182	0
New Great Eastern (10)	160	0
Meyer (12)	132	8
Indore (9 plus 3)	178	12
Gokak Mills (20) XD	272	8
Century Spinning (15)	232	8
Colaba Land and Mills (12)	148	0
India Bleaching (6)	157	0
Swan Mills (20)	322	0
Finlay Mills (1)	268	0
Morarji Goculdas (6)	500	0
Edward Sassoon (3) XR	235	0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	0
India United Ord. (0-13-9)	11	13
India United Defd.	1-9-6	
Madhusudan Mills (15)	200	0
Podar (S)	161	4
Khatau Makanji (8)	215	0
Indore Coupon	85	8
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	302	8
Tata Steel Defd. (64-15-0)	1645	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	135	4
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (5)	157	0
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8)	325	0
Belapur Sugar (12)	239	0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-4)	30	0
Scindia Steam (1-4)	19-15-6	
Premier Construction	144	0
Tata Chemical	12	14
Tata Oil (2)	55	8
Indian Iron (0-12)	25	3
Bengal Steel (08-0)	22	4
British India Corp. (0-10)	8	7
Wimco	274	6
Alcock	291	4
Belapur Coupon	60	8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone Mills (5)	70	0
Phoenix Mills (50) XR	230	0
Indian Manufacturing XD	4350	0
Kooria Mills (S)	131	4
David Mills (6)	191	4
New City Mills (10)	183	12
Minerva Mills (12)	1217	8
Bradbury Mills (12)	587	8
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	5	0
Bharat Mills (2)	33	12
Mysore Spg. Mills (8)	172	8
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	15	0
Model Mills (12-8) XD	180	0
Lakshmi Cotton (25) XD	608	12
Vishnu Cotton (8) XD	228	12
Western India (40)	4095	0
Standard Mills (15)	245	0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3900	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	11	8
Hindustan Mills (40)	4290	0
Tata Mills (3)	59	0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	268	12
Ahmedabad Advance New	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3)	72	8
New Union Mills (0-8)	13	1
Madhusudan B (2-8)	47	0
Srinivas Mills (8)	175	0
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	100	0
Berar Mills	306	0
Victoria Mills	226	0
Colaba Land Coupon	42	0
New Great New	142	0
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (4-4-0)	153	8
Andhra Valley (45)	1422	8
Tata Power (50)	1515	0
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	116	4
Ahmedabad New	12	8
Surat Electricity (2-8)	142	8
Karachi Electric (2)	126	4
Broach (0-5)	10	12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	2
Amalgamated (0-12)	12	4
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26	8
Poona Electric Supply (S)	151	4
Bombay Suburban (3) XD	143	4
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1787	8
Imperial Bank of India (8-12)	442	8
Central Bank Old (1-8)	87	0
Central Bank New (1-8)	85	0
Bank of India (4) XR	190	0
Union Bank of India (0-5)	7	15
Bank of Baroda	148	8
Habib Bank (4)	158	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	52	0
United Commercial (1-8)	62	4
Hindustan Commercial	48	12
Jaipur Bank (176)	37	0
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Exchange Bank (1-8)	29	8
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	105	0
INSURANCE		
Oriental (125) XD	9700	0
Empire (10)	675	0
New India (1-8)	56	8
Jupiter (1-4)	21	0
Vulcum (0-10)	11	12
Indian Mercantile (2)	39	8
Universal (0-4)	11	4
B I G (1)	19	8
Industrial and Prudential	29	8
Neptune Assurance	7	8
New Great	36	0
All-India General	17	8
RAILWAY SHARES		
Central Provinces (1-14)	111	0
Pachora Jamner Rly (2-8)	120	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Bombay Steamer (1) XD	420	0
Bombay Burma New (5)	118	2
Burma Petrol	1	8
Mackenzie (6)	92	1
Port Canning (3)	69	8
Kemp and Co. (30)	442	8
Kemp and Co. (New)	462	8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150	0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	94	0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	32	8
Mukund Iron	10	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	21	0
Associated Cement New (1-4)	145	0
Supreme India XR	123	12
Jam Wire (6)	67	8
Bombay Uganda	69	0
Bombay Motor Cycle	39	8
Indian Cement (1937)	25	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (B.S.)	140	0
United Motor	74	0
Associated Cement New (1-4)	147	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	1002	8
Hydary Construction	19	10
Mahmadi Steam	95	0
Gujarat Motor	20	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	750	0
Harvey Press	$10	0
Estrela Batteries	$1	0
Prince of Wales Press	610	0
Manmad Press	120	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	190	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1255	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1302	8
Hydro Electric (7)	122	8
Bombay Steamer (6)	308	12
Central India (5)	632	8
Swadeshi Mills	128	12
Vishnu Mills (7)	632	8
Lakshmi Mills	277	8
New Great Mills (5-8)	227	8
Podar Mills (4)	108	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	117	8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	325	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	136	4
Premier Construction 1st (6 1/4)	120	0
Premier Construction 2nd (6-4)	116	4
Amalgamated (5-8)	123	2
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical (5)	133	12
Walchand Nagar Indus (7)	130	0
Jupiter General	19	14
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	121	4
Mackenzie 1st	85	0
Mackenzie 2nd	80	0
Ahmedabad Advance	132	8
Mysore Mills	50	0
Standard Mills	101	0
Madhusudan Mills	12	0
Khatau Mills	104	0
Morarji	104	0
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952 (4)	103	8
Bombay Steamer (1959) (4-8)	101	10
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	106	0
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchand Nagar (6)	112	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Indian Copper (1-9)	2-6-6	
Burma Corporation	3	2
New Victoria Mill	2	0
New Victoria Pref.	5	0
Phalton Sugar (8)	120	0
Gold Mohur (20)	280	0
New Kaiser-Hind	390	0
Sajjan Mills (20)	150	0
Osmanshahri Mills (10) Nom.	280	0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	330	0
Air Service XR	8	8
Ambica Air Lines	10	0
Air India (100)	106	4
Hind Motor	5	10
India Steam	9	12

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, Jan. 5.

Wheat 27 24, Gram 14/4, Barley 15. Bejhar 13/12, Maize 15/8, Bajra 16, Juwar 14/4. Guwar 13, Matar 12/12, Arhar 12/8, Urd 18/4, Moong 21, Masoor 15 to 16, Gur New 10/10, Shakkar 11/8, Crystal 34, Khandsari 20 to 25, Fagan Future 9/8/9. Unsteady. Sarsoon 24, Taraseed 21 to 19, Oil 66, Oilcake 7/12, Cottonseed 14. Groundnuts 14/6, Oats 10/4. Bardana Ready 127, Red 119/4. January 125/8, April 123/8, Chet 111/8. Silver Forward 168, Gold 111/8. Steady.
Urd Maha 17/15. Quiet.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

2 1/4 per cent 1954	98	12
2 1/2 per cent 1950	101	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	15
2 1/2 per cent 1961	97	2
2 3/4 per cent 1960	99	9
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	9
2 3/4 per cent 1976	97	12
3 per cent Non-Terminable	99	8
3 per cent 1986 Con.	99	9
3 per cent 1951-54	101	5
3 per cent 1953-55	101	12
3 per cent 1957	101	7
3 per cent 1959-62	100	15
3 per cent 1963-65	100	5
3 per cent 1966-68	100	1
3 per cent 1970-75	100	1
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	105	2
4 per cent 1960-70	110	12
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	104	4
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	112	2
4 1/2 per cent 1953-58	115	2
PROVINCIAL LOANS		
2 3/4 per cent U P 1961	98	2
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	98	2
3 per cent Punjab 1948	98	14
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	12
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	12
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	4
3 per cent U.P. 1952	100	4
3 per cent C P 1962	100	6
3 per cent N W P 1962	99	10
3 per cent U P 1961-66	100	0
4 per cent Bombay Municipality D.	111	0
5 per cent Bom Muni 1959	114	8
6 per cent Bom Muni 1954	114	8
3 1/4 per cent Municipality 1977	100	14
6 K. P. T.	114	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, January 5.

The local cotton market was quietly steady with a restricted business.

At the opening May delivery was quoted at Rs. 616 and under moderate buying improved at Rs. 617. At this level there was scattered liquidation and May delivery declined at 615/8. The market again steadied on moderate support and May was quoted at Rs. 615/8.

Closing quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

I. C. C. Feb.	620	0	0
I. C. C. May	616	8	0
I. C. C. July	616	8	0
I. C. C. Sept.	616	8	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

May Highest 618 Lowest 615-1/2 Closing 615-3/4
July Highest 617-3/4 Lowest 616 Closing 616
September Highest 617-3/4 Lowest 616 Closing 616

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton February Contract is 822 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Jan. 5

Tata Ordinary 302/8; Tata Deferred 1645; Indian Iron 25/3; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 22/4; Bombay Dyeing 995; Central India 254/6; Gokak 272/8; Kohinoor 282/8; Simplex 182; Swadeshi 285; Tata Power 1515; Associated Cement 157/8, Belapur 238/12; Bombay Burma (Old 325; Scindia 19/15/6; Central Bank 87, New India 56/8; Tata 2nd Pref. 135.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 4.

KARNAK Jan.	90.20—145
KARNAK Mar.	87 65—200
ASHMOUNI Feb.	55.25—170
ASHMOUNI Apr.	55.30—150

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, January 5.

The local bullion market was quietly steady with restricted business. There was no fresh development. Ready Silver business was done at Rs. 178/8 on a restricted scale.

Quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	178	8	0
Ready Gold	113	2	0
Sovereigns	74	3	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

The produce market was steady today with moderate business. After yesterday's sharp rise there was two-sided price movement. At higher level there was realising sales while declines attracted short covering.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 130/13 and improved at Rs. 131/1 but declined at Rs. 130/5 on profit taking and steadied at Rs. 130/9.

Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	34	6	0
Coromandal	33	12	0
Bold ready	33	12	0
Bold Dec-Jan.	33	11	0
Bold Feb-March	33	9	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	27	8	0
May delivery	130	12	0
LINSEEDS—			
Ready	26	9	0
Feb-March	26	13	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Ready Mills	19	10	0
January	19	6	0
February	19	8	0
Linseed Oil	16	12	0
Castorseed oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed Oil Commercial quality	17	8	0
Gingellyseed	225 to 230		

Calicut Market

CALICUT, Jan. 4.

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145; Quilandy 145/155; Fibre Garbled 105; Ungarbled 95; Cocoanuts Raw 140/142; Dry 135/145; Cocoanut Oil 595; Copra Office 405; Dilpasand —; Madrasnottam 425; Pepper Wynaad 1000; Country 1000; Dry Ginger Chernad 480; Ernad 470; Coffee Robusta 145; Timber Planks 75/80; Junglewood 30/40; Vellapine 60/75; Benteak 40/50; Teak 70/120; Mango 3/4; Teak 10/18; Rosewood 10/20.

PEPPER PRICES

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

Maha dely	173 to 175
Fagan dely	890 to 895

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

150 D. Jan.	3	12	6
150 D. Feb.	3	7	6
150 D. Ready	3	12	6
120 D. Ready	3	9	0

SHORT COVERING AND SPOT BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON

Futures 2 Lower To 16 Higher

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (UPA):

Cotton strengthened after an irregular start on the New York Cotton Exchange today but the overall activity was quiet. The aggressiveness was curbed pending the delivery of President Truman's message to Congress tomorrow on the State of the Union.

Representative Stephen Pace, Democrat, leading cotton bloc spokesman on the House Agriculture Committee, reported the drafting of legislation to indefinitely extend the present price support basis and urging the immediate formation of a sub-committee to start public hearings on the price support legislation.

Turning to factors likely to influence the immediate price trend, traders were watching the selling policy pursued by southern holders. With the price of spot cotton in southern markets slightly above the loan possession costs, some quarters look for heavier marketings. The sales in 10 southern markets recently have been running at double the rate of marketings a year ago. As such is the sales increase the volume of hedging necessarily tends to expand, technicians pointed out, so that rallies are hard to hold.

Meanwhile, any increase in farm offerings at the time when mill demand is slow and exports are retarded until Congress appropriates new ECA funds, is apt to find the market in a position to receive offerings only at lower prices, according to some observers.

Today's session opened unchanged to nine lower. One broker, usually operating for commission houses, put around 7,000 bales into the ring at the start. Selling was distributed over the May and July deliveries. The assumption was the offerings represented hedging against raw cotton stocks or unsold cloth inventories. After the first hour the market started to edge irregularly higher under covering by early sellers and buying through spot interests, presumably covering against export sales to western Germany or against the raw cotton sold to the Army for shipment to Korea. The market rallied 10 to 24 points from the lows by mid-afternoon and then eased slightly again at the close to finish net two lower to 16 higher.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

March	32.18—02
March Highest	32.21+01
March Lowest	32.11—09
May	31.95+01
July	30.93+01
October	28.59+15
Middling Spot	32.88—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

March	32.16—04
May	31.93—
July	30.90—01
October	28.54+10
December	28.44+16
Middling Spot	32.00—

NEW YORK SEED PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (UPA): The following were prices of seeds in the New York Market today:

Castorseeds	dol. 125 asked per ton fob Brazillian ports;
Cottonseeds	dol. 75 nom per ton Memphis basis;
Linseed	dol. 6.00 per bushel, Minneapolis;
Linseed oil	27.8 cents per pound;
Goundnuts	18.50-.75 cents per pound;
Groundnut oil	17-1/2 cents asked.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

Cotton Bales	10360
Groundnuts	21228
Mahuda	787
Cottonseed	1382
Tilseed	2829
Castorseed	171
Gram	3974
Linseed	1261
Rice	7020
Poppyseed	698

TILSEED PRICES

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

Havri	220 to 225
Gopi	240 to 250
85/15	200
Purabia	230
Magi	225

HESSIAN MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

Ready per yd	Pics 112¼
Jan.-March	113¼
BAGS 100	
Ready	128 0 0
Jan.-March	122 0 0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

MILLS

Ahmedabad Advance 268-12
Apollo 3-0-6 2-15-6 3
Bharat 33-12
3. Dyeng 992-3 93-12 90 94-6 92-8 95
C. India 251 52 51 54
Century 230 31-4
Elphinstone Ord. 70
Finlay 273-8
Gokak 271 72 71-8 72-8
I. U. Defd 1-9 1-9-6
I. U. Ord. 11-12 11-11 11-13
Indore 180
Khatau 215
Kohinoor 280 81 77-8 81 80 82-8
Laxmi 610 8-12
Meyer 131-4 32-8
Model 181-4 80 81-4
Morarji 497-8 500
New City 183-12
New Great 159-8 60 59-8 60
Phoenix 225 30 (Ex Right)
Sassoon Cotton 11-8
Simplex 180 77-8 82
Svadeshi 282 81-8 83-8 82 85
Tata Mill 59
Vishnu 228-12.

BANKS

Central 86-8 86 87
Central New 85
Imperial Old 1787-8 85 87-8
Imperial New 443-2 42-8
India 188-8 90
U Commercial 62-4.
Union 7-15

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 116/4
Andhra Valley 1420 22-8
Suburban 143/4
Karachi 128-12
Surat 142-8
Hydro 153-8
Hydro Pref. 122-8

INSURANCE

Jupiter 21
New India 56 56-8
Vulcan 11-10 11-12

STEAMER

B. Steam 420
Scindia 19-4 19-2 19-5 19-4 20 19-15-6

STEEL

B. Steel 21-14 22-1 21-12 22-2 22-1 22-4
I. Iron 25 24-12 25-3
Tata Defd. 1630 25 40 10 27-8 21-4 35 27-8 45
Tata Ord. 302 1 4 297-8 302 300 2-8
Tata 2nd Pref. 134-12 35-4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 290 91-4
A.C.C. Old 155-12 56-12 56-4 58 57
A.C.C.C. New 146 47
Belapur 238 37-8 39
B.B Old 325 23-12 25
B.B. New 117-8 18-2
B.B. Petrol 1-7-9 1-8-6 1-8
I.I. Trust 84
P. Const. 141 42 40-4 44-8 44
P: 1st Pref. 118
Shivrajpur 30
Tata Chem. 12-15 12-13 12-14
Tata Oil 55-8 55 55-8
Walchandnagar 140
Walchandnagar Pref. 130
Wimco 275 74-6

SPECIAL

Bellapur Coupon 61-8 60-8
Indore Coupon 85-8

Shipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, January 5.

S. S. LEOPOLDSKERK

From Rotterdam: 102 cases bright iron short link ship chains, 150 bales corrugated paper, 979 cases bottles of beer, 800 bags farina products. 46 cases art silk yarn, 240 cases rayon yarn, 125 bags dextrin, 75 bales decolourising carbon, 899 boxes glow lamps, 96 cases cycle saddles, 1,151 cases hinges, 1,303 cases steel butt hinges, 152 cases Stanley hinges, 295 cases iron hinges, 179 cases steel hinges, 212 bags Dutch carrowy seeds, 100 cases cow and ox chains, 8,000 crates potatoes, 100 cases crown corks.

From Amsterdam 200 cases condensed milk, 2,300 cases full cream sweetened condensed milk, 100 cases full cream spray milk powder 100 cases cream ready milk, 171 cases beer, 1,000 bags pearl barley, 500 casks continental common colours, 824 bales cotton, 146 bales wood-free lodge paper, 327 bales paster paper, 68 bales offset printing paper, 95 bales printing paper, 80 casks ultramarine blue, 859 bags pure maize starch powder 50 ctns export beer, 50 cases grey light hand shoe tacks, 115 cases blue square cut wire tacks, 28 bales blotting paper, 270 cases hob nails.

From Hamburg: 50 bales coloured tissue paper 497 bales printing paper 50 cases centrituges, 79 bales writing paper, 36 bales cover paper, 265 cases iron chains, 30 cases ship chains, 130 bales white wood free paster, 126 bags wood free printing antique laid paper, 60 bales immitation paper. 66 bales offset printing paper, 200 bags bolts and nuts, 225 cases sheet glass.

From Antwerp: 1,496 cases window glass 92 cases brass pins 10,830 coils bailing hoops, 76 cases hob nails 170 cases iron rivets 4,375 cases window sheet glass 2,543 bundles mild steel round bars, 657 cases sheet glass, 232 coils soft galvanized wire shorts 560 bags mild steel nuts, 1,127 bundles m.s. rounds, 50 casks paste aniline dyes, 58 cases tinmen rivets, 145 bundles steel bars.

From Marseilles: 817 bales paper.

From Genoa: 50 cases swiss cheese, 54 cases iron wood screws, 463 cases aluminium circles, 250 cases bottles Bettusam cough remedy, 200 bags almonds in shell, 50 cases milk chocolates, 140 demijohns oxygenated water, 200 cases ox and cow chains, 115 bales artificial silk staple filere yarn, 50 cases artificial silk yarn.

From Bremen: 50 cases web-saws, 34 cases padlocks, 354 bales printing paper, 100 cases cycle spokes.

From Port Said: 286 boxes sultanas.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT:

S. S. SALVORE

To Trieste: 155 bales cotton waste—E. T. Bobertson & Sons

S. S. OAKLAND

To Antwerp— 92 bales raw wool—H. E. Dassa; 165 bales raw cotton—J. Motiram and Co., 228 bags linseeds—N. Vasarjee and Co.

To Rotterdam— 85 bales cottonwaste—Sept. Textile Products., 520 drums Castor Oil—Aoosmanbhai.

To Gothemburg— 56 bales cotton waste—H. S. (Manchester) Co.

S. S. JALAUSHA

To Karachi— 143 bdls. bidies—H. G. Dubani., 40 cases mango pulps—Pure Products Co.

S. S. TREVOSE

To Melbourne— 304 bales cotton waste—Sept. Textile Products Co.

To Sydney— 133 bales cotton waste. —Sept Textile Products.

S. S. Dara

To Karachi— 21 pkgs. wooden furniture—Suderdas Saw Mills.

S. S. AMRA

To Mombassa— 5 bags turmeric powder—G. Asundji and Co., 15 cases glass mirrors—Miscellaneous Shippers.

S. S. ARONDA

To Mombassa:— 25 bags glass bottles—Dipchand and Co.

S. S. SANTCROIX

To Colombo— 42 bags corriander seed— N. V. R. M. R. Chetty.

S. S. STAR BETELGEUSE

To Singapore— 50 bags cotton waste—Jain and Co.

S. S. CITY OF GLASGOW

To Manchester— 50 bales cotton waste—G. M. Vyas and Co.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

	1948-49 Bales.	1947-48 Bales.
RECEIPTS (By Rail & Sea) 31st December to 3rd January	11887	19162
RECEIPTS (By Rail & Sea). 1st September to 3rd January	328386	546779
SHIPMENTS: 31st Dec. to 3rd January.		
United Kingdom	.....	.....
Continent	5384	1479
China	.....	.....
Japan	.....	.....
Coast Ports	2854	3110
Total	8238	4589
SHIPMENTS: 1st Sept. to 3rd January.		
United Kingdom	7071	11474
Continent	53737	154866
China	9101	138361
Japan	721	136486
U. S. A.	7351	12891
Other Foreign Countries	2244	19331
Total all Foreign Countries	80225	473409
Coast Ports	90962	24905
Total	171187	498314
TRANSHIPMENT IN BOMBAY HARBOUR: DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER:		
Total	80	1
1st September to 30th November:		
Total	81	6783
STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED IN INDIAN UNION. (RUNNING BALES) Week ending 17th Dec., 4th January	1948	1947
	1949.	
Madras	1162	4047
Bombay	7993	5431
West Bengal	.....	72
United Provinces	.....	.....
East Punjab	607	1363
Central Provinces	2635	3565
Berar	14474	28003
Ajmer/Merwara	740	378
Assam (a)	.....	.....
Hyderabad State (a)	.....	.....
Mysore State (a)	.....

REPUBLICANS READY FOR TALKS WITH DUTCH

(Continued from Page 1)

sumption of the talks on Indonesia's future.

The conditions were felt here to be neither "extravagant nor impossible."

It was thought that the first, release of the Republican leaders under detention, might be an accomplished fact before Dr. Drees arrives in Batavia, probably on Sunday.

It was thought that the second condition-withdrawal of Dutch troops to positions held on December 18 before the Dutch began their "police action" was not likely to be agreed to.

Dr. Willem Drees, Dutch Prime Minister, will not call at Colombo, Ceylon, on his way to Batavia to seek a settlement of the Indonesian dispute, authoritative sources here said today.

Although official details of the route to be followed were still available here, it was understood that the KLM plane carrying Dr. Drees and his party would call at Calcutta.

Safe conduct for this plane through India in spite of the general ban on Dutch aircraft was given yesterday by the Indian Government.

Dutch Troops' Brutality

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (UPI): According to news bulletin issued by Indonesia Information Service, "reports from Sumatra said that during fighting around Bukkitinggi, the encircled Dutch troops in Komang, a suburb of Bukkitinggi, brutally killed five women and children and burnt the whole village. During these fightings the Dutch Artillery fired 271 shells.

"Five Dutch loaded army vehicles were destroyed and 15 soldiers killed. Co. Hidayat, Acting Republic Territorial Commander in Sumatra, declared in West Sumatra, a military area. Dr. Rasjid has been appointed as Military Governor with Col. Hasim as Deputy Governor.

"Messages from East Java mentioned guerilla fightings throughout the whole of Eastern Java. Kediri is till in Republican hands, and the Kediri radio is still on the air. Fightings continue around Madiun."

Operation In Sumatra Ends

BATAVIA, Jan. 5, (U. P. A.): The Dutch began operations against the Republic on December 19.

Conspicuously missing from all Dutch communique on Sumatra has been any mention of the northern district of the island, Thereup, known as Atjeh, where the Dutch expected to make a separate peace with Indonesia.

Last night reliable sources reported that a Dutch landing attempt at Atjeh had been repulsed.

AMERICAN FLIERS APPEAL AGAINST JAIL SENTENCE

BATAVIA, Jan. 5 (Reuter): Three American fliers today appealed against goal sentences for gun running into Indonesia, imposed yesterday by a Dutch court at Tandjong Pinang in the Dhio Archipelago.

The court has rejected a request by the United States State department to re-open the case.

Pakistan Newspapers Protest

KARACHI, Jan. 5, (U. P. I.): The offices of all the newspapers throughout Pakistan remained closed today as a protest against Dutch agression in Indonesia.

This step has been taken in response to an appeal issued by the President of the Pakistan Journalists' Association.

AUSTRALIA TO ATTEND DELHI CONFERENCE

CANBERRA, Jan. 5, (Reuter): Mr. John J. Dedman, Australian Defence Minister, announced today that Australia had accepted India's invitation to a conference on Indonesia in New Delhi.

Mr. Dedman said Australia would send Dr John Burton, head of the External Affairs Department, and the department's political counsellor, Colin Maddie, who was previously attached to the Australian High Commissioner's office in New Delhi.

Their main objective," Mr. Dedman said, "will be to explore means whereby the United Nations and the Security Council in particular can assist in bringing a speedy, just and lasting settlement of the present dispute in Indonesia.

CHINA'S REPRESENTATIVE

NANKING, Jan. 5, (Reuter): The Chinese Government decided today to instruct its Ambassador in New Delhi, Lo Chia Luen, to attend the Indonesia Conference called by India, as observer and not as full representative.

Usually reliable sources said this unexpected decision was due to China's preoccupation with her own internal problems and the wish not to alienate the friendship of any of the four big powers, particularly France, which might eventually mediate in the China settlement.

CAIRO, Jan. 5, (Reuter): Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, said in Cairo yesterday the Arab States would "hasten to accept."

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5, (UPI): Two more countries have accepted Pandit Nehru's invitation for a conference in New Delhi to discuss the latest development in Indonesia and also ways and means of helping the Indonesian Republic. There are Ceylon and Burma.

It may be recalled that earlier the Middle East Countries, including Egypt, Pakistan and Philippines had intimated acceptance of Pandit Nehru's invitation.

Committee On Fair Wages To Meet

NEW DELHI, Jan. (UPI): A meeting of the Committee on Fair Wages which was appointed at the meeting of the Central Advisory Council for Labour at Lucknow in November last, will be held at New Delhi towards the end of January.

It is expected that the Committee will discuss the concepts of "minimum", "living' and 'fair' wages on which a questonnaire had been issued on December 6 last and also consder its report on the subject, says a press note issued today.

PATTABHI WITH DELHI JOURNALISTS



Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President addressing a journalists gathering, in Delhi, at a reception given by the latter to him at the Constitution Club.

Truman Presents Second New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

still being wasted. We are acutely short of electric power, although the means for developing such power are abundant.

"Five million families are still living in slums and fire traps. Three million families share their homes with others.

"Our health is far behind the progress of medical science. Proper medical care is so expensive that it is out of reach of the great majority of our citizens.

"Our schools, in many localities, are utterly inadequate. Our democratic ideals are often thwarted by prejudice and intolerance."

LEGISLATION ASKED FOR

As far as legislation was concerned he asked for:

(1) Continuation of present credit controls and increased power to limit bank credit.

(2) Authority to regulate grain and other commodity market speculation.

(3) Continuance of export controls.

(4) Continuance of transport priorities and allocation powers.

(5) Institution of priorities and allocations for "key materials in short supply."

6. Extension and strengthening of rent control

7. "Standby" authority to impose price ceilings on "scarce commodities which basically affect essential 'industrial production or the cost of living" and to limit "unjustified wage increases which would force a break in this ceiling

8. An immediate study to be carried out of the adequacy of production facilities of key commodities, with a view to possibly granting Government loans to enable their expansion

The minimum wage level should be raised from the present 40 cents an hour to at least 75 cents, he said.

He called for reinvigoration of the anti-trust laws to banish monopolistic mergers and consolidations and thus encourage small business.

On agriculture policy, he recommended that the present farm "price support" system be continued, thus guaranteeing the farmer a minimum return on his crops, and that ways of extending agricultural markets both at home and abroad be investigated.

PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME

President Truman's public works programme involves an extension of electrification for rural areas, and the development of the Nation's rivers for power, irrigation, navigation and flood control

He instanced the Tennesse Valley Authority as an example to be followed elsewhere and pressed for action to be taken on the so-called Saint Lawrence Seaway, which would open up major areas of northern and mid-western states to ocean traffic and also provide additional hydro-electric power.

As a part of his recommendations on health, education and social security, Mr. Truman said that these various Government concerns should be lumped under the control of a new Government Department whose Secretary would have Cabinet status.

The only completely new element in his anti-inflation programme was the suggestion the possibility of extending loans for the expansion of production facilities be studied

He furthermore urged that Congress investigate the question of authorising the construction of such facilities directly, if action by private industry fails to meet our needs."

TRUMAN'S "SECOND NEW DEAL"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (Reuter): The "Second New Deal" submitted by President Truman to the new Democrat-controlled Congress today, is expected to arouse one of the most widespread and bitter controversies in American political history.

President Truman pledged the full use of the Federal power of the State to protect and uplift the under-privileged, to develop and safeguard the Nation's resources and to stimulate the "Creation of wealth for the benefit of all."

EVEN ROOSEVELT DID NOT GO SO FAR

A predominantly conservative press will undoubtedly complain that even when faced by the threatened collapse of the capitalist system in the depression of 1930, President Roosevelt never went as far in the direction of Socialism as this, either in practice or theory.

'Reds' Reaction To Chiang's Peace Offer

SHANGHAI, Jan. 4 (Reuter): The first communist reaction to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's new year peace offer came tonight when the Communist radio called it "nothing but a blunder."

Medicos Call Off No-Fee Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

one-day token strike today to demonstrate their sympathy with the medical students in the City who have been on a general strike since Tuesday to protest against the increase in tuition fees. Four students were arrested in the afternoon, when a batch of them tried to break a police cordon near the Secretariat. Earlier, police made a lathi-charge on a small procession of the students which was trying to march towards the Secretariat, after a large procession was dispersed at Bori Bunder. Three students received injuries. The arrested students were released in the evening.

More than 3,000 striking students converged on the premises of the Grant Medical College in the afternoon and held a mass meeting before they started in a procession to the Secretariat. The meeting passed resolutions lending the support of the student community of Bombay to the striking medicos and protesting against the increase in fees.

After the meeting a huge procession started from the Grant Medical College shouting slogans and carrying placards. The ranks of the processionists were swelled by more students who joined their colleagues on the way to the Secretariat.

The procession was halted by the Police in front of the Esplanade Maidan as the Police, it is reported, had instructions not to allow the students beyond the Azad Maidan.

The students, however, it is stated, pierced the Police cordon and marched Secretariatwards.

Most of the City colleges and schools were affected by the sympathetic strike. The Elphinstone, Wilson, Ramnarain Ruia, Khalsa and Podar Colleges are among the important institutions where the strike is said to be complete. The St. Xavier's College is functioning with a depleted attendance.

The Convener, Co-ordination Committee, has issued the following:

The Co-ordination Committee after careful consideration has decided to accept the offer to intervene made by Hon'ble Mavlankar.

On the basis of the assurance of pressing symapathetically the demands of the students before the Government and the advice to withdraw the hunger-strike as well as non-payment given to us by the Hon'ble Mavlankar the hunger-strike has been withdrawn.

The Co-ordination Committee thanks and congratulates the hunger-strikers for heroic struggle that they waged for such a long time. It also congratulates the students of Bombay for giving such an excellent support to the cause of the medical students.

KASHMIR COMMISSION MEETING IN PRIVATE

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 5, (Reuter): The United Nations Kashmir Commission, which achieved the week-end cease-fire agreement between India and Pakistan, is meeting here in private tonight.

The Commission will probably discuss their report on the Kashmir situation to the Security Council.

The Commission consists of the United States, France, Argentina, Czechoslovakia and Colombia.

Nehru Explains Implications

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5, (U. P. I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, on his return from Allahabad last evening, addressed a party meeting of Congress members of the Constituent Assembly when it is understood he narrated the circumstances leading up to the "cease fire" order on the Kashmir front.

Implications of the proposal regarding the plebiscite were also explained. It is further understood.

Lobby talks today emphasised that India will have to continue the existing permit system of entry into Jammu and Kashmir State with a view to avoiding non-State subjects entering the State territory.

It is also stated that the question of disposition of the Indian army of its reduced strength will be determined India alone in consultation with the Abdullah Government. It is explained in this connection that since the ultimate responsibility for the maintenance of law and order in Kashmir rests with India no outside interference is warranted.

STOP PRESS

ISRAEL ADMITS INVASION OF EGYPT.

TEL AVIV, Jan. 5, (Reuter): Israel today officially admitted for the first time that her forces had crossed the Egyptian frontier. A spokesman said one force had withdrawn but did not disclose whether all Israeli troop had now withdrawn from Egypt.

MARSHALL PLAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, (Reuter): The Marshall Plan will not be continued in its present form beyond 1952 despite Europe's estimated heavy dollar deficit at that stage in its recovery, the Economic Co-operation Administration said today.

Sardar Patel Dispels States Subjects' Fears

(Continued from Page 10)

General would not give his sanction to such introduction unless he was satisfied that the views of the Provincial Governments or acceding states had been ascertained.

Pt. Pant, however, withdrew this amendment after an assurance by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel that the Provinces would be consulted and given a reasonable opportunity to state their case before the Centre undertook such legislation.

During discussion of Clause 6 Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed moved a series of amendments suggesting alternatively:

(1) That the provisions to enable the merging States to be administered as a Governor's or Chief Commissioner's Province be omitted or (2) If they were to be so administered, then the consent of the ruler concerned must be obtained

Mr Naziruddin stated that even though the States had entered into merger agreements and their administration was carried on by the Provinces, they had a separate entity of their own. Under the terms of the agreement the Centre had no legal power to make them Governor's Provinces or govern them "as if" they were Governor's or Chief Commissioner's Provinces. While the Dominion Government or their agency, a Provincial Government or Chief Commissioner, had the power to administer these states, under the merger agreement in any manner they liked, these powers could not be exercised so as to destroy the identity or integrity of these States. Under the terms of accession, the States had surrendered part of their sovereignty to the Centre. But whatever remained could not thus be destroyed

NAZIRUDDIN ILLUSTRATES HIS POINT

Mr. Naziruddin illustrating his point, stated that if a sugar planter asked a managing agent to run the concern for him, the latter, who might own a quinine business, could not convert the sugar business also into quinine business. Instead of thus taking over power by legislation, Mr. Naziruddin suggested that, if necessary, they must obtain the consent of the rulers concerned before making the States part of Provinces.

PEOPLE COUNT MORE THAN RULERS

Mr Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya and Mr. R. L. Malaviya opposing this amendment pointed out that more than the rulers of States, it was the people of these States, who were concerned in the matter. The people did not want the country to be divided into so many principalities it had been their strong demand that these small States should go and that they should become part of one India. In fact, they were for the complete obliteration of the States from the map of India.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed's amendment was defeated and the clause was passed as it stood.

The House accepted a series of amendments moved by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and Mr T. T. Krishnamachari to Clause 7. Pandit Pant explained that these were consequential to the position they had accepted. They all realised that so far as development of industries was concerned the Centre had power to control this.

The amendment proposed that in the case of industries which had by Dominion Law been declared to be in public interest, the regulation and control of such industries would also be placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal Legislature. So far as the first was concerned, there was no change. But with respect to the rest—regulation and control—trade and commerce, whether or not within a province and production supply and distribution were also sought to be included in the Concurrent List. Power would thus be vested in the Centre to legislate with regard to these matters. Power was also vested by virtue of Clause 2 to appoint agents directly for the administration of any or all of these subjects. The Centre could thus have plenary, comprehensive and if they so chose, even exclusive control with regard to these matters. But whatever the Centre might do, he ventured to submit that it would still be necessary for the Provinces to exercise their functions within their Provincial boundary with regard to these matters If these were made the exclusive charge of the Centre, then the Provinces would not be free to discharge their obligations. In order to enable the Provinces to play their part subject to the overriding power vested in the Centre, it was necessary to include these items in the Concurrent List rather than in the Central list. His amendments proposed to achieve this.

Without debate the House also passed the third reading of the bill and adjourned till tomorrow

LIE PREDICTS PEACE IN PALESTINE IN 1949

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 5 (Reuter): The United Nations Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie, predicted today that "there will be peace in Palestine in 1949."

He told reporters that "settlement is closer now than ever before", despite recent outbreaks.

The United Nations new Palestine conciliation Commission is expected to meet in the near future, but no date or place has yet been fixed. Mr. Lie said today he had suggested that the Commission, composed of Turkey, the United States and France, should meet in Geneva.

Mr. Lie also announced today that the United Nations Committee on the Negev will meet at Lake Success on Friday.

He said the Committee "may have some information" concerning British reports that Jewish troops have occupied two air bases on Egyptian soil.

The Committee is composed of the "Big Five"—United States, France, United Kingdom, China, and the Soviet Union, plus Cuba and Norway.



Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting Mr. R. R. Diwakar paid a visit to the Bombay A.I.R. station yesterday. Picture shows him seated with the station director Mr. Victor Paranjoti.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT TO BE MADE UP-TO-DATE

Minister's Assurance At B. P. C. C. Reception: S. K. Patil's Tribute

BOMBAY, Wednesday:

An assurance that he would work with the best of his ability for making the Department of Information and Brodcasting of the Government of India an up-to-date institution was given by Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting to the Government of India, speaking at a reception given in his honour at the Congress House, this evening.

Mr. Diwakar appealed for public co-operation for the fulfilment of that task which had been entrusted to him by the Nation's elder leaders.

Mr. Diwakar recalled his past association with many humble Congresmen in the country, who were all, he said, honouring him now. But, he added, that honour was ultimately to go to them and to the great Congress organisation in which they had all worked together for the past several decades.

Mr. Diwakar said that he was only a humble soldier and as a soldier. he would continue to perform the duty for the service of the nation.

Mr. Diwakar expressing his deep gratitude to all those who had honoured him thus said that he always felt more at home with Congressmen, who were after all his old friends and valiant comrades in the freedom's struggle.

PATIL'S TRIBUTES

Mr. S. K. Pail, Prsident of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, paid glowing tributes to the long record of service and sacrifice of Mr. Diwakar to the cause of freedom.

Mr. Patil described Mr. Diwakar as "the fittest man for the job at the centre selected by the Prime Minister of India to handle the Department of Information and Broadcasting, which was the eves and the ears of Nation."

Recalling his old association with Mr. Diwakar, Mr. Patil said that not only Mr. Diwakar was the finest embodiment of Hindu culture and religion, but he was also one of the most faithful disciples of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Diwakar, Mr. Patil added, had in him the very essence of the spiritual culture of Hindu philosophy and thought, and he had that rare blending of high thought and simple living.

Mr Patil said that with a man like Mr. Diwakar at the helm of such an important portfolio like Information and Broadcasting in the Government of India, the people in this country could be rest assured that he would transform that department in the near future what it really should be.

Earlier, Mr. Diwakar met the members of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce at their office and in the course of a brief address, said that the whole world was watching free India in her mighty task of reconstruction. The whole world expected India to fulfill those high and noble ideals of Mahatma Gandhi he said. "It is not enough that political independence is won," he added, "But, with the achievement of freedom, our real work begins."

Cold-Wave Claims 2 Victims In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (UPI)—Delhi is in the grip of a severe cold spell. The minimum temperature fell from 47.7 degrees on Monday night to 37 degrees last night.

The sudden ten-degree drop in the minimum temperature has caused the death of two persons, a refugee and a four-year-old boy whose frozen bodies were found near the Delhi railway station this morning.

U. N. Council To Discuss Indonesia On Friday

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 5, (Reuter): The Security Council will meet at Lake Success on Friday to discuss the Indonesian Question "provided all the members can be present," Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations announced today.

If this is not possible, the meeting will be held on Monday.

Mahatma Memorial Fund

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5 (UPI)—A sum of Rs. 25.000 will be presented for the Gandhi National Fund on behalf of the Calcutta Press Syndicate to Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal

SHERIFF'S LUNCH TO INFORMATION MINISTER

R. R. Diwakar Appeals For Press' Co-operation To Tackle Country's Problems

BOMBAY, Jan. 5 (API)..Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, today appealed for whole-hearted co-operation of the Press in solving the many problems facing the country.

Mr. Diwakar, who was speaking at a luncheon party given in his honour by the Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Joachim Alva, said that in Free India "every one and every party was of the piece". He said that there could not be any room for difference in tackling fundamental questions of national importance awaiting solution.

The Information Minister said that only with the full support of all sections of the Press and the public in general could India solve her problems and also serve the world. India had a definite contribution to make to world peace and if she could discharge this task she could rise above other nations. That duty devolved on her people who should now strive to place her high among the nations.

Mr. Joachim Alva, welcoming Mr. Diwakar said that he was a great patriot and a very old journalist. Mr. Diwakar played a leading role in the various struggles for freedom and as the true follower of Mahatma Gandhi, never swerved from the path of non-violence.

Among those present on the occasion were Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Mr. H. .R Gollan, Australian High Commissioner-Designate in India, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. I. S. Jehu, Mr. John Turner, Mr. A. S. Bharatan, Mr. Ramanath Goenka, Mr. M. Harris, Mrs. Violet Alva (Editor, 'Begum'), Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Sabavala, Mr. J. M. Deb (United Press) and Mr. Victor Paranjoti (All India Radio, Bombay.)

ANTI-INFLATION POLICY

Government's Unrealistic Approach Deplored At Symposium

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

At a symposium held today at the St. Xavier's College, speakers from different schools of thought expressed divergent view on the anti-inflationary policy of the Government of India, but cut common ground on the principle that the three important agencies, namely, Government, Capital and Labour should co-operate to combat this menace in the larger interest of the community as a whole.

The symposium, which was organised under the joint auspices of the Social Sciences Seminar of Siddarth College, Economics and Politics Seminar of St. Xavier's College, and the Students' Union of Sydenham College, was presided over by Dr. S. K. Muranjan.

MR. M. A. MASTER'S VIEW

Initiating the discussion on "Anti-inflation Policy of the Government of India", Mr. M. A. Master, speaking as an industrialist, agreed with the Government that the need of the hour was to increase production. But he seriously doubted whether the present policy of direct taxation, which rendered impossible the retention of funds for replacement of badly needed capital equipments, would help the industrialist even to maintain the present level of production not to speak of increasing the output.

Describing the present taxation policy as that of "taxing the capital", Mr. Master said that the industrialists had incurred heavy losses due to transport bottlenecks and other handicaps.

He admitted that the industrialist has not played fair in the past with labour and he was of the view that those who helped in the creation of wealth should receive an equitable share in that wealth.

PROF. VAKIL DEPRECATES PROHIBITION

Prof. C. N. Vakil, Director of the Bombay University School of Economics and Sociology, in his address as an economist, said that the action taken by the Central and Provincial Governments was not in consonance with the policy announced by the Centre in October to fight inflation. Quite contrary to their declared policy, there seemed to be a sort of competition between the various departments at the Centre in the matter of spending on unproductive ventures. By their policy of prohibition, the Provinces were depriving themselves of an important item of revenue.

Prof. Vakil referred to the Calcutta speech of the Finance Minister and said that his statement regarding the stabilisation of prices at the present levels would only perpetuate the present inequalities and hardships of the common man.

The economic policy of the Government should be placed on a "war footing" to combat inflation and to maintain an economic equilibrium, he argued. Otherwise, he was afraid India would also go "the China Way".

SOLUTION SHOULD NOT BE SECTIONAL

Mr. V. B. Gandhi, speaking as a Congressman, referred to the various measures taken by Government to remove inflationary conditions from the country. The level of taxation has been fairly raised to mop up surplus purchasing power, dividends have been limited, allotments to the tune of several crores of rupees have been made on productive enterprises and unproductive ventures have been postponed.

Mr. Gandhi said that the problem of inflation should not be viewed from a sectional point of view, and as such, the action of Government should be such as to serve the cause of the community in general.

LABOUR SLAVE OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Rohit Dave, in his address as a Socialist, vigorously attacked what he called the appeasement policy of Government in respect of industrialists, leaving labour to the tender mercies of the latter. He cited the instance of textile industry in which production has registered an increased level. But strangely enough, the textile labourers in the Central Provinces were threatened with unemployment as many mills have been closed on the plea of accummulation of stock. It was his emphatic view that such industries should be taken over by Government in the interest of the masses at large.

He was even agreeable to a mixed economy in the country, but he wanted that Government should correctly grasp the realities of the situation and plan on realistic terms so that the welfare of all classes of people would be ensured.

Labour should be given its due and should not be treated as a mere "factor of production", he asserted.

Gruesome Find In Goods Train From Calcutta

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The dead body of a man aged about 30 was found from a trunk in a goods trann which arrived from Calcutta at Victoria Terminus this morning.

People IN THE NEWS

P.S.M. SUNDARAM

CALICUT, Jan. (API): Mr. P.S.M. Sundaram, Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, passed through Calicut to Mangalore today. He is on a tour of the Province in connection with the telegraph services in the region.

* * *

LT. COL. VISHWANATH

CALICUT, Jan. 5 (API): Lt.-Col. Vishwanath, Deputy Director General Health Services, Government of India, arrived here today.

* * *

G. G. SINGH MUSAFIR

BOMBAY, Jan. 5 (API): Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir, President of the East Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, arrived in Bombay today by air.

During his stay in Bombay Mr. Musafir will address a meeting on January 6 at 11 a.m. at Khalsa College, Matunga in connection with Guru Gobind Singh's birthday celebrations. He will address a public meeting at the same place on January 9 at 5 p.m.

* * *

MR. R. L. GUPTA

BOMBAY Jan. 5 (API): Mr. R.L. Gupta, Director-General of Food, Government of India, arrived here this evening by plane from Delhi.

During his three-day stay in the city, Mr. Gupta will meet representatives of the Government of Bombay and the G.I.P. and B.B. and C.I. Railways to discuss with them questions relating to the movement of Foodgrains to other parts of the country. He will also have talks with Mr. T. J. Bhojwani, Regional Food Commissioner, Government of India on the General Food situation and allied problems.

* * *

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4: Kaviraj Hari Ranjan Majumdar and Kaviraj Durgadutta Shashtri of Benares have been elected President of the All-India Ayurvedic Congress and President of the All-India Ayurveda Vidyapeetha respectively, for the next session to be held at Baroda.

The Bombay Chronicle

We are not doomed to make history repeat itself; it is open to us, through our own efforts, to give history, in our case some new and unprecedented turn. —ARNOLD TOYNBEE

THE "NEHRU DOCTRINE" AND THE "ASIAN BLOC"

Flattering though the references in the U.S.A. are to the "Nehru Doctrine" and the possibility of an "Asian Bloc" developing out of the Conference on Indonesia, they divert attention from the realities of the situation. The Security Council of the U.N. failed to give a forceful lead on the Indonesian controversy. The voting there revealed the wide differences which gapped between Western Nations and Soviet Russia which form two solid blocs in the United Nations. More than the voting which was bad enough in all conscience the speeches made by the spokesmen on either side were most suggestive. For some time now, there has been a growing feeling in the smaller nations that the salvation of the United Nations lay in the co ling together of small nations. The Philippines leaders have done all they could to achieve a "third force" out of the co-operation of the small nations and not quite without success. The convening of the Asian Conference, to which significantly Australia and New Zealand and the Arab nations have been called, is another move in this direction and it holds promise of enthusiastic support. Nor is this the only sign of the Dutch losing ground internationally. 1949 sees Imperial Belgium replaced in the Security Council by Norway which enjoys the Scandinavian tradition of peace and Democracy. This is a change which will add to the progressive elements. The Asian Conference which is expected to meet in the middle of January , is calculated to strengthen the United Nations. It will in the first place influence the Dutch to an attitude of less truculence and of greater willingness to respect the Security Council. Secondly, it canalises Asian feeling within channels of legitimate and diplomatic action. How strong public opinion in Asia is on the Dutch aggression is indicated by Dr. Ba Maw's threat to form a Burmese corps of fighters. Asian Governments, in fact, by responding in time to the invitation will meet public opinion in their own countries and thus avert internal trouble. The West does not like to admit that the Dutch aggression in Indonesia is a provocation to world peace. It is outrageous, for example, to read the text of the British delegate's speech at the Security Council meeting, packed as it was with insinuations and innuendoes against all those who pressed for urgent and effective action. But the danger of a world conflagration flaming in time from the smouldering embers of Indonesia is not to be belittled.

India And Pakistan

With the cessation of hostilities on the Kashmir front which, we trust, will soon be followed by a happy and enduring settlement of the question of the future of that state—the way is made clear for constructive efforts both in India and Pakistan to cement the bonds between the two countries. The reunion of the two countries is neither wise nor feasible. But there is no reason why a treaty of permanent friendship between them should not be brought about. There are more things which are common to the two countries than those which divide them. As Mr. R.K. Nehru, India's Minister to Sweden, has said in an interview with Reuter, since the two Dominions are part of a single whole and since their economic interests and cultural and racial origins are identical, there is no doubt that, in course of time, the bonds between the two will become stronger and that some sort of constructive co-operation will develop.

The recent Inter-Dominion Conference, which was held in Delhi and which registered a remarkable success not only in adjusting outstanding differences between the two countries but also in establishing a machinery for continuous consultations has laid the foundation for such constructive co-operation which will be of advantage to both. The exchange of New Year greetings between the Governor-Generals of the two Dominions is a happy augury of better things to come. India's Governor-General took the initiative by sending a characteristically friendly message of greeting in the course of which he said: "May the New Year bring joy to both our peoples and knit us in close co-operation for the honour and prosperity of both our countries. May all bad memories be dispelled and these greetings find rich meaning and fulfilment" Kwaja Nazimuddin, the Pakistan Governor-General, while reassuring that his efforts will be continually directed to the promotion of goodwill and co-operation between the two countries, in his reply emphasizes that such co-operation, especially at this critical juncture in international affairs, is essential "not only for the peaceful progress of our peoples but also for the peace and security of our sister nations of Asia".

At the present moment, apart from peace between the two peoples, their most urgent need is the raising of their standard of life. Their other economic needs are also common. And the two countries can do much to help each other in satisfying these needs. That, in spite of all that has happened during the last two years, the heart of the people, on either side of the border, is sound was remarkably demonstrated by the spirit of amity and cordiality. That prevailed between Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims when over a month ago a party of Sikh pilgrims visited their holy place in West Punjab and when last week a party of Muslims from Pakistan and India attended the "Urs" at the tomb of a famous Muslim Saint at Sirhind in Eastern Punjab.

Railway Strike Averted

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar the Transport Member, came to Bombay with a determination to see that the threatened railway strike did not come about. As a result of the discussions he has had with Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, it seems that he has succeeded in his attempt. A joint statement issued by him and Mr. Jayaprakash, after a conference between the representatives of the Government and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, says: "The following issues were discussed: dearness allowance, grainshops, matters relating to the application of the Pay Commission recommendations and the creation of a machinery for the examination of the Pay Commission anomalies. All these matters were discussed in a cordial and friendly spirit and it was felt that an understanding on these matters was possible." The discussion will be continued on a date to be fixed. Mr. Jayaprakash will, meanwhile, convene a meeting of his Working Committee on January 21 for the purposes of consultation. All this is very satisfactory. According to Mr. Jayaprakash himself, "the basis of an agreement has been reached at the conference on the main points exxcept the dearness allowance question on which the Transport Member will consult the Cabinet. "On the whole," he says, "I feel that a settlement is possible," though naturally he has no authority to say anything more as it is for the Working Committee of the Federation to take a final decision in the matter. We have no doubt the Working Committee will take due account of the maximum agreement so far reached and will approach the question of dearness allowance in a spirit of reasonable compromise. A railwaymen's strike, at the present juncture, will not only do irreparable damage to vital interest of the country but will also be a suicidal step on the part of the railwaymen themselves.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain said that the strike ballot was being taken not for the men to go on strike but to find out the opinion of the workers in regard to the strike....Asked whether the possibility of a strike had not receded, Mr. Jaiprakash stated that it was a difficult question to be answered.

—From report on railway discussions in Bombay newspaper.

* * *

The Communist Radio has, according to a Shanghai message, referred to the peace offer of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek as "nothing but a blunder".

Many of Chiang's supporters must also be thinking this way. The question is whether the Communists propose to take advantage of the blunder as their unusually tame comment would seem to indicate.

* * *

Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, addressing the A.I.R. staff said that in countries like Soviet Russia the radio was used more for education than for amusement.

Mr. Diwakar forgets two things: First, there are no "countries like Soviet Russia", there is only Soviet Russia. Secondly, in Soviet Russia even amusement is for education not for amusement.

* * *

The Broadcasting Minister could not subscribe to the view, specially in a poor country like India, that radio should offer entertainment for the sake of entertainment only.

Entertainment offered for any other reason ceases to be entertaining and becomes a bore. The poverty of India should be an added reason for spreading more cheer into the home.

* * *

Only Nationalist Muslims, said Maulana Hasrat Mohani, wanted reservation of seats: the concession, in as far as it related to Muslims, was an "insult to the Muslims of Free India."

Really, Maulana Saheb. Does this mean that non-Nationalist Muslims still ask for communal electorates? The assertion that Muslims wanted a "free election and a free vote might mean anything. Once it would have meant "free of influence from other Indians." This calls for elucidation and clarification.

* * *

Mr. N. Gopalswami Iyengar, India's Minister for Railways, might have been treated as a mere member of the troublesome public by B.B. & C.I.'s temporary receptionist but he cannot complain that she is tactless.

Pouring oil on what may be troubled waters, Miss Maxwell gently hints that the Minister is unassuming, and the General Manager and other officials rather negligent in not giving Mr. Gopalswami a fitting reception.

* * *

In a telegram to the fasting medical students, Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Indian Parliament, says, "Sense of prestige should not deter from correct codes of conduct."

The Chinese have summed it up better: Pompousness without social sense is the mark of an ass.

* * *

If Mr. Mavlankar merely asked them to give up their fast, Bombay medical students would agree with alacrity. But he advises them to pay the enhanced fees in return for his urging reconsideration of the matter on the Bombay Government

The students' Union might pass the hat round, beginning with the distinguished speaker. We hope they are studying meanwhile the therapeutics of fasting.

United Karnatak At Any Cost!

By G. N. Acharya

SPEAKING at Bangalore last week Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, called upon the people of this country not to "think too much of Provinces." "If we think too much of Provinces, then it automatically goes against the spirit of India and weakens the essential unity of India", he said

Here is a paragraph from a news agency report of what Mr. Diwakar said at Madras, on December 25, 1948:

Summer Pact

Whatever the conclusions of the Linguistic Provinces Commission, if the 75 lakhs of Kanarese people of Mysore and the 75 lakhs outside joined together and made a united demand for a United Karnatak Province with the Maharaja of Mysore as its constitutional head, it would be readily conceded, said Mr. Diwakar.

Before we examine the implications of this statement we must remember that Mr. Diwakar has for long been an ardent champion and protagonists of a United Karnataka Province. He must be aware, as the most casual observer would be aware, that a United Karnataka is impossible without the inclusion of Mysore. Last summer, a number of leading figures in the Karnatak Congres met at Bangalore and arrived at some kind of a pact, dictated by this obvious consideration. The public has not been taken into confidence regarding all that preceded and followed this pact. But suddenly one found that Congress leaders outside Mysore including Mr. Diwakar became advocates of a United Karnataka with the Maharaja of Mysore as its constitutional head.

This is no new cry. I remember hearing Mr. Muduvedkar Krishnarao and Mr. T. T. Sharma, two of the most eloquent speakers of Karnataka, propounding this idea about 12 years ago. But, for simple minds, this seemed an amazing position to take in the India of 1948. To use the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in another context, this was nothing more than an attempt to reverse the stream of History. At a time when Princes and Rulers were fast disappearing into the limbo of forgotten times, here was an attempt made to double the domain and population of a Ruling Prince. Of course, the bitter pill was to be sugar coated by the sweet expression: "constitutional head".

At Any Cost

This extremely accommodating attitude of the champions of a United Karnataka at any cost met with an extraordinary outburst of Mysore patriotism. I recall the Deputy President of the Mysore Constituent Assembly triumphantly declaring: "We will not yield an inch of territory." This process of "We" (presumably meaning the loyal subjects of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore) not yielding their territory to somebody (presumably Karnataka outside Mysore) was laughable enough; but as an expression of parochialism it was matched by another proposal seriously put forward that the new region of which the Mysore Ruler was to be the constitutional head should be styled not Karnataka, but Greater Mysore!

Since then the United Karnataka move has got lost. I am told that the move is opposed by the present ministerialists in Mysore because they fear that the "Vokkaligar" community, which is supposed to be the most dominant community in Mysore, might lose its predominance to the "Lingayats" from beyond the border. So one finds the devoted Mr. Diwawar still bent on his United Karnataka pleading for a united demand from the 75 lakhs of people of Mysore and the 75 lakhs outside. And he promises that if there is such a demand, it will be conceded; although he does not say by whom.

As a Minister of Government Mr. Diwakar has, perhaps, access to better knowledge; but I cannot imagine that the Government of India with Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel—the great liquidator of the Princely Order —at its head will agree to let 75 lakhs of people to revert to a monarchical form of government, however 'constitutional' it may be. And I am also sure that the "people", if one can really get at them will want no such change. Only the other day at Jaipur, the Congress adopted a resolution welcoming "the ending of the Indian states system" and expressing the hope "that all feudal relics and impediments to the free development of the people will be removed."

Some Axioms

Considering the anomalous positions that many people are led into, in pursuit of the mirage of Linguistic Provinces at any cost, may I venture to state, what seem to me axiomatic in any process of thinking about Linguistic Provinces, special reference to the Karnatak.

The first loyalty of every citizen of India is to India and not to any particular unit of India. . . . .

The units of India, whether States, Provinces or Unions, are primarily divisions meant for better and easier governance, and "for the free development of the people."

The promotion of a particular language or its cultural — if at all one can talk of a special culture associated with each Indian language — does not necessarily require the setting up of an administrative unit.

If that were so Konkani and Tulu speaking people who are now to be incorporated in the Karnatak Province can claim separate provinces for themselves — which, of course, is preposterous. By the same logic all the provinces, States and unions where Hindustani is spoken will have to be welded into a single, huge, monstrous unit.

The geographical redistribution of India on better lines than at present is not only desirable, but necessary. In a number of cases administrative convenience harmonises with linguistic unity, which is also an important consideration in the constitution of a unit.

The projected Karnataka province is linguistically desirable and administratively neither harmful nor impossible. But the province must be exactly like any other similar unit of India. It must be governed by the same constitution framed by the Indian Constituent Assembly and must have the same relationship with the Centre as any other Province. This alone can ensure the "free development of the people."

Real Impediment

The existance of a "feudal relic" in the form of a monarchy in Mysore is an "impediment" to this free development. The term "constitutional head" used with reference to the Maharaja is misleading. If it is meant to convey that he should be a governor appointed by the ..Centre in the same manner as ..governors of other provinces, it is an innocuous suggestion. As Sardar Patel said at Jaipur, it is easier to remove a Rajapramukh than to unseat a member of the All-India Congress Committee. An appointed Governor is something different from a hereditary monarch, however "constitutional."

May I suggest that those who yearn so ardently for a Karnatak Province will render a distinct service if they put over these implications to the people of Mysore and win their acceptance? At present one cannot help feeling that their attempt is very much like trying to balance a pyramid on its apex.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Adult Franchise And Education

The adoption of adult franchise as a fundamental principle of the Indian Constitution makes it incumbent on all provincial and State administrations in the country to intensify their campaigns for spreading compulsory primary education to all the nooks and corners of the territories under their jurisdiction and for extending the benefits of adult education to all classes of the people within the shortest possible period. This will, it is true involve heavier expenditure than hitherto on these two objectives, and will also necessitate the marshalling of the human material in even more effective ways than hitherto. But, only when the educational level of the Indian masses is substantially raised will the latter be enabled to reap the benefits of their democratic constitution in an adequate measure. Mere illiteracy by itself should not, however debar any Indian from the enjoyment of the franchise which the Constitution has now declared to be his right. A member of the Central Legislative Assembly went so far as to suggest that illiterate persons should be debarred from exercising their votes at elections to the legislatures. If he had looked around him he would have found a number of his countrymen much more intelligent and wide awake and possessing a higher sense of responsibility than some of the educated persons.

Future Of Bhopal

Unnecessary heat is being introduced into the controversy over the question of the merger of the Bhopal State with the Indian Union. The State was among the first to accede to the Union. The Indian Union stands for democracy, which means the assertion of the will of the people at large and not of this or that section of them however vocal or influential it may be. Whether the State should be merged into and be integrated with the Indian Union is a question to be decided by the entire people of Bhopal. This decision they should be enabled to arrive at either through a free plebiscite or through their elected legislature. It may be that the present Legislative Assembly of the State is not sufficiently democratic, since it has not been elected on the basis of adult suffrage. The constitution of the Assembly would then require to be recast drastically so as to transform it into a truly popular body. But since the State is a small one and the population, too, is not of unwieldy proportion, a plebiscite also would not be difficult to be held. It is open to the protagonists of one or the other of the alternatives to press for their respective choice in a restrained and dignified manner, without flinging mud at one another and without introducing rancour into the controversy.

Renaming Andaman Islands

The suggestion of Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal, that the Andaman Islands, which are now being sought to be converted into healthy modern colonies largely for the benefit of refugees from Pakistan, should be named after the late Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, has evoked a protest from Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who regards the suggestion as an insult to the memory of his brother. No insult was meant, of course, by Dr. Roy who put forth the suggestion in all good faith. Owing to the objections raised by a member of the family of Netaji Bose, the idea of naming the islands after him would perhaps have to be given up. A more appropriate way of commemorating the services of the departed I.N.A. leader would appear to be to rename them as he himself had done. Andamans to be named "Swaraj" and the Nicobars "Shaheed". The islands had been actually renamed in this manner by a decree of the provisional Azad Hind Government of Netaji Bose.

Science In India

That renascent India is anxious and determined not to lag behind even the most progressive nations of the West in achievements in the field of Science has been amply demonstrated by the decisions taken by the 36th session of the Indian Science Congress which is being held at Allahabad to form a national society for the promotion of studies in the history of sciences and to set up immediately an Atomic Commission under the presidentship of one of the leading Indian scientists, Dr. K. S. Krishnan. The Government of India also will be shortly establishing an Institute of Scientific Research under the direction of Sir C. V. Raman, whose discoveries have been of the greatest value to all workers in the field of science.

Jawaharlal's Hint

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his inaugural address drew the attention of scientists all over the world to the disastrous results of the prevailing unbalance between man's progress in scientific knowledge and his attempts to adjust his social organisation to the needs of the day. If this unbalance continues unredressed and becomes more and more pronounced, it may lead even to the destruction of humanity. Today scientists are busy inventing and piling up more and more potent instruments of human destruction, not sufficiently mindful of the pressing need to find fresh sources of sustenance for the ill fed millions of the earth and also some new ways of readjusting the economic basis of society so as to minimise human suffering. There is every hope that Indian workers in the field or science will refuse to prostitute their knowledge for anti-humanitarian ends and that they will set an example worthy of being copied by all other workers.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Assembly Bye-Election

Sir,—The Congress nomination of Mr. Adamali Mulla Noorbhoy as against Mr. Yusuf Meher Ali, Socialist candidate, in the forthcoming bye-election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly for the Muslim seat, recently fallen vacant, deserves to be condemned by all Congressmen. Mr. Adam Ali Mulla is an unknown man, and was never a member of the Congress, nor was he ever seen in the Congress House any time. It is really a wonder what made Mr. S. K. Patil select Mr. Adam Ali Mulla, while there were several Congress Muslims of longstanding tried and trusted, much more capable and better fitted to be in the Assembly. Mr. S. K. Patil did not care to consult even prominent Muslim Congressmen while selecting Mr. Mulla. Did Mr. Patil take Mr. Mirzar Akhtar Hassan, a Muslim Leaguer into his confidence and select his friend? Will Mr. Patil explain why he selected Mr. Mulla?

I have been an active Congressman 1932. I know how much we, Congress Muslims, have struggled and sacrificed to keep the Congress flag aloft. But our sacrifices and services to the Congress have no value for Mr. Patil now. We strongly protest against Mr. Patil's selection of Mr. Mulla for a seat in the Assembly.—Yours etc.,

ALLARAKHIA ABDUL KARIM,
Member Working Council,
Girgaum District Congress Committee
January 2.

Revolution And Counter-Revolution

Sir,—It was thought that our Revolution because of its novel character would be spared the necessity of fighting counter-revolutionary forces, but this fond hope was dashed to ground by recent aggressive activities of RSS. With our usual way of tinkering with all problems and under-estimating our enemies' strength we took the professions of that body at their face value. A little hard thinking would have revealed to us the true nature of this RSS, long ago. Though there must be some powerful forces working behind the scenes, it is the RSS that works as the spearhead of the counter-revolution . and as such we should give it no quarters.

A Counter-Revolution is a force that aims to revive the social and political order destroyed by the Revolution. Judged by this standard, the RSS is nothing if not Counter-Revolution. It has got all the requisities. secret meetings, military parade, drills and uniforms and even a flag of their own Of course, they do not want to re-establish the British Empire here but the order of things which preceded that Empire, and which makes their Counter-Revolutionary nature double distilled. They proclaim rather ostensibly that they have no constitution, with the object of throwing dust into the eyes of credulous people. Their naive protestations about politics are only for a sinister camouflage They want us to believe that their only aim is Hindu Sanghatan. If so, then why this display of military paraphernalia? It is obvious that lack of arms and ammunitions in sufficient quantities alone prevent them from staging an armed revolt. The so-called Satyagraha is nothing but measuring of strength with our Government. It has been clearly demonstrated that their activities are not confined to any particular Province, but are country-wide, with ramifications even in the smallest town.

Revolution and Counter-Revolution cannot live side by side, either the Revolution must triumph over its enemies or must perish. That is the lesson of history and we may forget it to our peril. We had seen the fate of Weimar and Spanish Republics with their vacillating politics in the early stages of struggle.

But how is it that this obsolete, medieval and reactionary theory of "Hindu Rashtra" appeals to our young men, as Hitler's diabolical Herrenvolk theory appealed to German youth, a highly intellectual and cultured people at that? A problem on national scale for psycoanalysts.

Meanwhile the duty of every Indian citizen is clear. We must give whole-hearted support to our Government, in order to put down this menace of Rabid Suicide Squad (RSS), if we do not want to see our young democracy stabbed in the back. Let us remember that this is a fight between forces of progress and reaction, light and darkness, Democracy and Fascism.—Yours etc.,

V. R SHIRODKAR
Cambay, Jan. 1.

Jaipur Resolution On Standard Of Conduct

Sir,—In the proceedings of the Jaipur session of the Congress, recently concluded, one has seen the strange spectacle of a resolution constitutionally passed on one day being reopened and discussed and whittled down the next day. I refer to the incident (about which a correspondent has written in your issue of the 21st ult.) connected with the resolution on the subject of the obligation of Congressmen to maintain a high moral standard. The resolution as passed referred "more especially" to "members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures". To these words exception was taken the very next day, and the subject was, in a manner which no one can regard as constitutional, reopened, and the resolution was whittled down by deleting these words. It is significant that it is not alleged that the resolution first passed was passed by a snatch vote or anything of that kind, so that one is left wondering at the justification for the second resolution. When the resolution was passed on the first day, it meant a majority opinion on the part of those who voted for it, and who must have duly considered everything when they voted for it. They had come to the conclusion that, as we say in ordinary parlance, "there can be no smoke without fire." Recent public utterances, beginning with that of Acharya Kripalani when he inveigled against bribery, corruption and nepotism, and succeeding public utterances including one by the Prime Minister that he felt "utterly helpless" at the extent of bribery and corruption prevailing in the land, and the most recent utterance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the same subject provide enough justification for my above remark. Alas, when one ponders on all this, one is tempted to quote the lines of Goldsmith:

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."—Yours etc.,

F. A. VAKIL
January 3

What's In A Name

Sir,—The term "South Indian" is bandied about to such an extent and so indiscriminately by the Marathi, Gujarati, Parsi, Punjabi and Bengali friends to refer to the Malavalam, Tamil and Telugu speaking people that the term deserves to be closely examined with a view to find out its origin and significance.

At the outset it does injustice to the geographical entity called India to call only these people "South Indians". From the earliest times in Indian history dating from the Aryan invasion of India down to the end of the Mugnul period the invaders, conquerors and rulers generally considered the Vindhya Mountain Ranges to be the southern tip of their empires and the whole Peninsula extending from somewhere north of Bombay to the southern tip, Cape Comorin, was lumped together to form an heterogeneous south. Historical records bear evidence to the fact that there was very little interference in the affairs of the south except for some active interference towards the later part of the Moghul period. Later on when the British annexed the whole of India, they named a specific geographic section as Central India which is well above Bombay. Even after the attainment of independence the inauguration of the Madhya Bharat Union of States definitely indicates that the status of the geographical entity, Central India was recognized by the present Government. For the above mentioned reasons the term "South Indian" should be applicable to any one residing to the north of Central India. As such a Maharashtrian or a Bombay resident Gujerati is as much a South Indian as a Travancorean.

The Bengali, Punjabi, Gujerati, Marathi, Parsi, Telugu man, Malayalee, Tamilian Madrasi and "South Indian" are all Indians first and Indians last. It is only by putting the Indian in us above everything else that we can aspire to take our rightful place in international affairs.—Yours etc.,

K. P. G. PATHY

OPEN AIR

The Seagulls are now with us in large numbers, and we see them as ws pass over Mahim Creek or drive along Hornby Vellard or Marine Drive or through the Harbour area, either wheeling low over the water as they snatch up any titbit of food they may see floating on the surface or sitting quietly on the water as they rest, rising and falling with each passing wave. A few mornings ago a whole flock had settled on the sea wall at Marine Drive, and they sat side by side looking like some new form of decoration. quite undisturbed by the hundreds of passers-by. According to Salim Ali, some six varieties of Gulls may be seen round about Bombay, the Black-Headed, Brown Headed and Herring Gulls being the most common. While they are with us, of course, they are in their Winter plumage, which is mainly pearly grey and white, and at this time the black or brown head, so distinctive in the case of the first two mentioned at breeding time in Northern latitudes, is also grey or white and is therefore of little help for identification. The young birds are also rather confusing for they are streaked with brown during the first year of their lives and gradually develop their grey and white plumage only in the second year

D. R.



DR. ROY OPENS HISTORIC ASIAN CRICKET CONFERENCE

Exchange Of Visits Between Eastern Countries Arranged

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5 (A.P.I.): Important decisions concerning the development of cricket in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma and Malaya were taken by the Asian Cricket Conference, attended by representatives of these countries which was inaugurated here today by Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal.

The initiative for the holding of this conference was taken by India, through the President of its Cricket Control Board, Mr. A. S. DeMello, and the proposal evoked an enthusiastic response from the four invited countries.

After it had been inaugurated by Dr. B. C. Roy, the conference, meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. A. S. DeMello, considered plans for fostering closer cricket ties between the participating countries. An earlier proposal to hold an annual tournament of all the conference countries in India was withdrawn and it was decided to follow the procedure of the imperial cricket conference and arrange a series of tours between the five countries.

The following programme on visits was adopted:—

1949:—Pakistan to visit Ceylon—with the possibility of one match being played in India. This may be either in Bombay or Madras.

1949-50:—Ceylon to visit India and Pakistan.

1950-51:—India to visit Pakistan; and Malaya to visit Ceylon.

1951-52:—Pakistan to visit India and

1952:—(Spring):—Ceylon to visit Malaya.

It was decided that the headquarters of the Conference shall be held in each of the member countries in the following order:

India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya and Burma.

The president and secretary of the Board of Control in each such country shall be ex-officia president and secretary respectively of the conference and shall hold office for two years. Mr. A. S. DeMello and Mr. M. G. Bhave were elected president and secretary for the first two years.

The conference also considered the question of requesting the M.C.C. to reconsider their decision to cancel the proposed visit to India in 1949-50 and authorised the president of the conference to make further approach to M.C.C. with the full authority of all the participating countries. It was decided to hold the next session of the conference in January, 1950.

Each participating country will have one vote at the conference, although they may have more than one representative attending.

The Asian Cricket Conference, the first of its kind in this part of the world, was inaugurated here today by the Premier of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy. Delegates from India, Pakistan Burma, Ceylon and Malaya and two observers from Nepal participated.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. B. C. Roy said that they were having conference of all types all over India. There was no doubt whatsoever that amongst all conferences that they had recently a conference of cricketers was not only a desirable event, but also was very essential at least to promote better understanding between the Asian countries. It was true, he said, that politicians would do a lot by talking on higher level, but a cricketer could bring about better understanding between the different countries.

Dr. Roy added that the Conference was intended to be a permanent body, located in Bombay. He would not mind its location there, because Bombay had got a fine stadium for cricket. But he hoped that Bengal would also follow suit and would have a stadium equally prominent and equal to the credit of this province. He was not saying all these in a provincial spirit, but he thought it was good to have a competition open and fair between different provinces and countries so that cricket as a whole might develop in he way it should. He was glad to be in the midst of cricketers from different parts of Asia and he hoped that the Conference would open the gate for reorganising the understanding between different Asian countries. The more the people began to understand and love each other, the more they were prepared to get out of their narrow groups and be on the open field. It was better for the people of this great country, Dr. Roy said.

Assuring the delegates wholehearted support and co-operation, Dr. Roy advised them to have regional organisation for cricket in places where there was none at present, so that they could look after the interest of cricket in their areas, and in doing so, he said, they would have all help and co-operation from the Board of Control for Cricket in India, or provincial bodies.

Dr. Roy announced that the All-India Lawn Tennis Association also desired to hold such an Asian conference for lawn tennis in the near future. He wished success to the move.

Welcoming the delegates, Mr. A. S DeMello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, appealed to the political leaders to give a chance to the cricketers for creating goodwill and fellow-feeling among the different countries of the world. He said: "We have tried arms, we have tried different spheres and we have also tried the U.N., but we do not appear to have succeeded. Let us, therefore, be given a chance. Let us play cricket and through cricket we will try to introduce and spread goodwill and fellow-feeling among the different countries."

Mr. DeMello said that national game was only the beginning of national greatness. He felt that they could be greater and more prosperous if they could stand together, and spread goodwill in a greater way than through the national game of cricket. Government or political leaders would not achieve any success if the common man was not behind them. They had seen how common man rushed to see the bloodless rivalry of beautiful cricket on the field. So he asked for this opportunity of doing their best through this common man's game.

Mr. Mohd. Saeed (Pakistan) said that they would always be very willing to co-operate on equal terms in anything which would go to the betterment of the game they loved so much.

Describing the conference as a historic event in Asia in so far as cricket was concerned, Mr. E. M. Karunaratne (Ceylon) said cricket had become a national game in Ceylon and he hoped it to be so in India as well. He assured all help and co-operation on behalf of the Board of Control for Cricket in Ceylon in all that was done to bring these countries together.

Mr. Rajasuriya (Malaya) said that his country had not yet attained the position which the countries of the other delegates had attained. They were, therefore, much fluttered at the invitation to attend this conference. Though they had little experience, he said it was not impossible for them to give India, Pakistan and other countries a very good game.

Mr. A. M. Ismail (Burma) said that in spite of the unsettled conditions prevailing in this country at present, cricketers were looking forward to keep their country on the map of the cricket world. Their financial position was poor and unless they received friendly help and encouragement from big and better off countries, cricket in Burma would die a natural death.

The delegates attending the conference were: Mr. A. S. DeMello, Mr. J. C. Mookerjee, Mr. H. N. Contractor, Mr. M. G. Bhave and Mr. P. Gupta, (India), Mr. K. K. Collector and Mr. Mohd. Saeed (Pakistan), Mr. A. M. Ismail (Burma), Mr. E. M. Karunaratne (Ceylon) and R. P. S. Rajasuriya (Malaya).

WEST INDIES LEAVE FOR TATANAGAR

Three Players Admitted To Hospital

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5 (API): The West Indies cricket team left Calcutta for Tatanagar this afternoon by the Bombay Mail and were given a hearty send off by members and officials of the Bengal Cricket Association. George Headley stays behind here, and will go straight on to Bombay tomorrow. He will join the team at Bombay on their way to Madras. Stollmeyer and Ferguson, both of whom had attacks of chicken pox, have been admitted into the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta. Rickards, another member of the team, who has been suffering from fever and had been kept in a nursing home, has also been removed to the same hospital.

Rohinton Baria Trophy

BOMBAY'S SIDE FOR FINALS

The Final of the Inter-University Cricket Championship of India for the Rohinton Baria Trophy will be played at the Brabourne Stadium from the 10th January onwards. The match will be played to a finish. The following have been selected to represent the Bombay University:—

P. R. Umrigar (Bombay) Captain; K. C. Abdulla (Bombay); B. R. Irani (Bombay); G. S. Ramchand (Bombay); D. P. Medh (Bombay); M. M. Mohiuddin (Bombay); S. P. Gupte (Bombay); R. B. Keny (Bombay); S. D. Deodhar (Poona); P. G. Joshi (Poona); D. K. Gaekwad (Baroda);

Twelfth Man— R. H. Shodhan (Ahmedabad).

Stand bys:— K. C. Mashruwalla (Bombay); H. Udpikar (Bombay).

The hours of play will be: 10-45 a.m. to 12-45 p.m. 1-10 p.m. to 3-30 p.m. 3-45 p.m to 5-15 p.m.

Junior Olympic Games

259 Athletes hahave entered for the Junior Olympic Games held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association, from 35 different Schools and Institutions. Some of Bombay's best Junior Athletes are in the list. Competitors passes and numbers will be given at the Association office on Friday from 4 p.m. onwards.

Entries for the Senior Olympic Games to be held on 15th and 16th of January 1949 closes on Saturday, 8th instant

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Association Ground

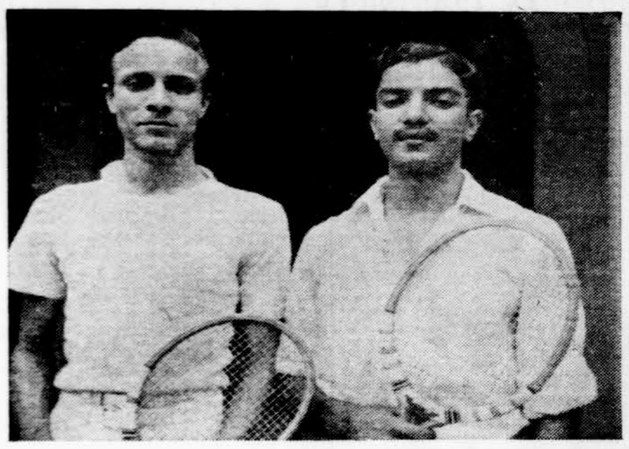
2-45 p.m. Siddarth vs. G. S. M. (Inter-College League); 3-50 p.m. Juvenile S. C. vs. Boys' Own Club (Division II) 4-55 p.m. B.B & C.I. 'B' vs. Goan Sports 'A' (Division I).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

3 p.m. General Motors vs. Ruia. 4 p.m. Dockyard 'B' vs. Overseas Communications; 5 p.m. Bombay Army Area vs. Young Christians.

G.I.P. Rly. Ground

4 p.m. Mahim Young Boys vs. Young Aryan Goans.



Rajkumar Jain of the National Medical College (left) who defeated Pratap Singh (right) of the Elphinstone College in the final of the men's singles of the Inter-Collegiate Tennis Tourname nt.

Railwaymen In Drawn Match

B.P.H.A. HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A drawn game was the correct indication as to how both Ganeshkind Sports Club and G.I.P. Rly. "B" fairied in this evenings First Division encounter on the Association Ground. No score was registered, although both sides could have scored on many occassions, but chances were wasted.

In the opening half G.I.P. Railway attacked from the onset and kept the Ganeshkind defence active but on settling down Ganeshkind did as much of the attacking as their opponents but failed to drive home the issue. In the second half towards the last few minutes the railwaymen pressed, and Ganeshknid also raided but the decider alluded them.

Earlier in the evening Firestone Sports Club scored an easy victory over St. Xavier's Association when they netted four goals to no reply from their opponents. Vaz 2; Aloysius and Aziz one each scored for the winners.

PAREL HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The following is the result of matches played at Parel.

First Division: Times of India 'B' 1; St. Xavier's 'C' 0.

Division III. Young Rovers 6; Panchgani Parsi 0; St. Xavier's College "E" 0; B.B. & C.I. Police 0.

KHALSA'S EASY WIN

Inter-College Hockey League

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In the Inter-Collegiate Hockey League on the Association Ground Khalsa College easily got the better of Siddarth College when they won by four goals to nothing.

Khalsa College crossed over with a solitary goal advantage in the first half when Alphonso netted. Khalsa College had quite a good say in the affairs and should have scored more often, but they took advantage in the second half and scored three more goals. Alex Mendonca scored twice while Anthony D'sa complete the tally.

Karnataka Provincial Cricket Body Formed

HUBLI, Jan. 3, (A.P.I.): "The Karnataka Provincial Cricket Association" was formed at a meeting of cricket lovers of Karnataka at Dharwar yesterday.

The object of the formation of the Association is it is evplained to promote cricket in Karnataka and also to seek representation in the National cricket tournaments for the Ranji Trophy.

UNSATISFACTORY RULE OF TOSSING

Bombay Governor's Comment

BOMBAY, Jan. 5 (API): Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, who has been keenly interested in the game of cricket, said today that the present system of tossing the coin in every Test match should be modified so that luck may not be on the side of one team in most of the tests.

His Excellency suggested in an interview to the Associated Press of India that the coin should be tossed only in the first Test match, and in the remaining Test matches the teams should play the first innings alternatively.

Raja Maharaj Singh, who was commenting on the third Test match which ended in a draw yesterday, is due to lead an Indian side of twelve players, including Vijay Merchant and the Maharaja of Patiala, against a West Indies twelve in a two-day match in Bombay in aid of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund after the fifth Test.

"Though the Indian cricket team played extremely well in effecting a favourable draw against the West Indies in Calcutta, I cannot help disliking a succession of drawn matches," said Raja Maharaj Singh.

"The cricketing public prefers to see a game with a definite conclusion"

"A coin should be tossed only in the first Test and in the remaining Test matches the teams should have the choice of the first innings alternately.

"At present it is possible, and indeed has happened, that one side may win the toss four or five times, with the result that there remains the inevitable feeling that one team has been unfairly treated through no fault of its own. In India in particular, where wickets are not likely to be affected by rain but only by wear and tear in the fourth innings, the innovation suggested by me seems to be desirable."

REFEREES' COACHING CLASSES

Coaching classes for prospective football referees, will commence at the Cooperage from January 10, 1949 onwards. Classes will be held at the Cooperage (Cinema Room) commencing at 6-15 p.m. on Mondays and Fridays. Class III (provisional) certificates will be awarded to those candidates who secure a high percentage of marks in the theoretical, oral and the practical examinations to be held at a later date. Intending candidates may apply personally to Mr. P. S. Gopalan, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Referees' Association on 10-1-1949 at the Cooperage Late entrants will not be admitted.

The Sportsman's Sportsfolio

Deserving Honour To A True Sportsman

BY J. C. MAITRA

The entire sporting world is delighted at the honour and appreciation which King George VI has shown to Don Bradman, the Australian Captain, by conferring on him a Knighthood on the New Year's Day. This is the first time in the history of Cricket that such a high distinction has been bestowed on a player, though Cricket administrators like Sir Pelham Warner and Sir Stanley Jackson had the good fortune of being honoured in a similar way before him. It is hoped that true merit would be recognised in this manner by the highest dignitary of the State off and on.

In Free India all foreign titles will be abolished. In fact no titles have been conferred on Indian citizens since the advent of independence in 1947. But we do expect that all deserving persons in every sphere of activity should be honoured in some way or other by the State in future and encourage its advancement.

DILIP BOSE'S SUCCESS

The defeat of Sumant Misra, India's No. 1, in the National Lawn Tennis Singles Championship at Calcutta is rather surprising. Does it mean that Sumant is now descending from the highest rung of the ladder which he had attained a few years ago? His previous reverse in the Bengal Championship does indicate the same.

On the other hand it is highly creditable on the part of Dilip Bose to rise to the top in a steady and persevering manner. Equally praiseworthy is the third consecutive success of Khanum Singh in the Women's Singles.

It seems to me however that the standard of the game has fallen considerably in recent years. Bombay will have an opportunity of judging the respective merits of our leading stars when they come here to take part in the National Hard Courts Championships which will be held at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana from Monday next.

BOMBAY'S SUPREMACY IN TABLE TENNIS

Bombay's supremacy in table tennis was emphasised again in the Inter-Provincial Tournament as well as the All-India Championships which were held last week at Colombo. Bombay represented by Uttam Chandarana and Dady Kapadia in the men's events, and Gool Nasikwalla and Enid Bocarro in the women's events, practically swept the board. Uttam covered himself with glory by annexing all the titles.

But I fail to understand why the Women's Singles was left unfinished. It should have been played off later on instead of keeping the title vacant. I hope the rulers of this game would arrange their competitions in good time from this year, so that most of the provinces and their players can take part in them. The National Championships would lose all their importance and value if they are arranged in a haphazard way. And the game would suffer thereby too.

MILLS-WOODCOCK TITLE FIGHT

Former's Victory Will Earn Him A Fling At Joe

LONDON, Jan. 4. (Reuter): When Freddie Mills steps into an open-air London boxing ring on June 2 to fight Bruce Woodcock for the latter's European, British and British Empire titles, he may not only emerge as the holder of seven titles, but also a contender for Joe Louis's world heavyweight title.

Mills, world, European, British and British Empire light-heavyweight champion, was not included by Louis in a list of six contenders he named for an eliminating contest, but the world champion mentioned Gus Lesnevish, from whom Mills took the world title, and Woodcock.

A win over Woodcock should put Mills into the running for heavyweight honours, for with victories over two to the named contenders he could not be overlooked. The argument that Mills is too light does not bear so much weight now that the National Boxing Association of America have listed Ezzard Charles with Joe Walcott as outstanding contenders for Louis's title.

CHARLES-MILLS FIGHT.

Charles is really a light heavyweight, but has been fighting heavyweight for some time. For some reason or other he failed to get a light heavyweight title match with Gus Lesnevich, and has been content with his lot in the heavyweight division.

Proof that he would have no difficulty in making the 12 stone 7 pounds limit was provided when Mills received a proposal recently to fight Charles in New York. The proposal was rejected because the British boxer has already earned a considerable sum during the past year and if he fights again before April he would have to pay income-tax on his purse at 19 shillings and six pence in the pound sterling.

Ted Broadribb, Mill's manager, said that it would mean training and fighting for nothing.

The fact that Charles is not a crowdpuller is also against the match.

WOODCOCK UNIMPRESSIVE

Woodcock has not impressed in his recent fights with the Americans, Lee Oma and Lee Savold, but he is still an attraction in the United States, mainly because he would assure the promoter of a capacity gate.

If Mills wins on June 2 he will be just as attractive a prosotition.

It does not hold, however, that if either of the British boxers did enough to be matched for the world title it would necessarily take place in America. Jack Solomons, the London promoter, has some form of a tie-up with the 20th Century Sporting Club in New York, and he is of the opinion that a world reavyweight title fight could be staged in London.

The promoter does not think it would be too difficult to get Louis to come to Britain, for it is a known fact that the champion has been appearing in exhibition bouts because he is short of ready money.

Joe Louis Files Suit Against 'Look'

CHICAGO, Jan. 4. (U.P.A.): Heavyweight champion Joe Louis to-day filed a dol 500,000 suit against 'Look' magazine charging an article by 'Look' sports editor T. Cohane published last month was "wholly libellous."

The suit said the story contained "untrue and exceedingly harmful statements about Louis' financial condition." An early trial is asked.

ENTRY OF GERMANY AND JAPAN IN 1952 GAMES

FINNISH OLYMPIC COMMITTEE CHIEF HOPES THEY WILL BE ALLOWED

HELSINKI, Jan. 4 (UPA)—President of Finland's Olympic organizing Committee, Eric von Frenckell, has implied that he hopes Germany and Japan will be able to take part in the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki.

Finish sports leaders generally are not anxious to commit themselves as to the desirability of these two nations being readmitted to international sport. Most believe it still is too early to discuss the matter

"I cannot say anything specific regarding the possibility of Germany and Japan taking part in the Helsinki Ilympics," said von Frenckell. "But I hope all people are allowed to come along, so that these games can be the first Olympic of real peace."

Eric von Frenckell probably is the gdeatest worker of Finish sports. For years he has dreamed of the Olympic being held in Helsinki He played a big part in the conference of the International Olympic Committee in Stockholm last year when Finland secured the honour of staging the 1952 games.

OPEN FOR ALL

"At the time the Olympic Games were founded," said Frenckell, "Baron de Coubertin said they were open for all the peoples President of the Olympic Games, Sigfrid Edstrom, in his speech at the closing of the Olympic Games in London, welcomed the youth of all the nations to the next Olympics. Personally, I would be happy if all nations felt the way Coubertin did".

Asked if he believed Germany and Japan should be allowed to participate in the Helsinki Olympics, Frenckell repeated "I can only say that I would like to see all the nations take part".

Lauri Miettinen, President of the Finish Athletic Association was more cautious. He emphasized that th Olympic Committees of Germany and Japan have not yet been reformed, and that these countries are not yet members of the international organization. "We must wait until they have been taken back into this organization," said Miettinen. When asked if he, personally, wanted to see Germany and Japan take part in the next Olympics, Miettinen answered, "In my opinion, this is a politcal question, and I prefer not to speak about it."

Monaghan To Defend His World Flyweight Title

BELFAST, Jan. 4 (Reuter) Rinty Monaghan (of Belfast), will defend his World Flyweight Title against Dado Marino (of Honolulu) in Honolulu on March 1.

Announcing this today Manoghan's Manager Mr. Frank Mcaloran said that he had decided to accept the offer from Mr. Sam Ichinose, Marino's Manager, of 25,000 dollars in addition to two return air tickets.

Mr. Ichinose has also agreed that in the event of Marino winning the title he will meet Monaghan in a return match in Britain. Referee for the March contest will be Nat Fleischer, Editor of "The Ring" .Monaghan, who holds British and Empire Flyweight Title, won the vacant World Championship by beating Marino in London in 1947.

THIRD TEST DRAWN

Jenkins Bags All 4 Wickets

CAPETOWN, Jan. 5 (Reuter)—The third cricket Test between England and South Africa ended today in a draw. South Africa, needing 229 runs in two hours to win after England had declared at 276 for three, were 142 for four wickets when play ended.

South Africa made an early effort to score quickly but after losing three wickets for 83 runs—two of them off successive balls from Jenkins, who finished by taking all four wickets for 48 runs—the scoring slackened.

Some bright batting by Denis Compton and Alan Watkins who put on 111 runs in one and three quarters hours for the fourth wicket, enabled the England captain, George Mann, to declare.

Len Hutton and Jack Crapp paved the way for this burst of scoring with a second wicket stand of 134.

When the game resumed this morning South Africa still stood in a good position, but the early loss of Norman Mann, their leftarm spin bowler, who retired with a misplaced cartilege, was a big blow, and Athol Rowan tired under the great amount of work he was called upon to do.

The England batsmen took advantage of this and once a safe total had been reached went for the runs and allowed the England captain to declare.

George Mann was justified in his course of action when he introduced his spin bowlers into the attack as the South Africans were tired after two tests in one week and their batting has the notorious habit of collapsing if the first few men are dismissed cheaply. This could have happened when Jenkins came on and the batsmen were attempting to go for the runs on a pitch which was giving the bowlers a fair amount of help, but too many runs were given away in the first half hour and Mann was forced to delay the introduction of Jenkins until an hour had gone by.

England remain one game ahead in the test series and unless they lose at Johannesburg, which is considered unlikely the firth Test at Port Elizabeth will be limited to four days instead of five.

SCORE-BOARD

ENGLAND (First Innings)	**308**
SOUTH AFRICA (First Innings)	**356**
ENGLAND (Second Innings)	
L. Hutton b Rowan	87
C. Washbrook c Mitchell b McCarthy	9
J. Crapp c Wade b McCarthy	54
D. Compton not out	51
Watkins not out	64
Extras	11
Total (for 3 wickets) declared	276

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McCarthy	20	2	75	2
Dawson	13	3	33	0
Mann	15	5	27	0
Rowan	30	5	65	1
Hanley	11	3	31	0
Mitchell	7	1	34	0

SOUTH AFRICA (Second Innings)

O. Wynne c Bedser b Jenkins	46
A. Melville st. Evans b Jenkins	24
W. Warde c Evans b Jenkins	11
A. D. Nourse st. Evans b Jenkins	34
B. Mitchell not out	20
O. C. Dawson not out	5
Extras	2
Total (for 4 wickets)	142

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bedser	7	0	40	0
Gladwin	10	2	27	0
Jenkins	9	0	48	4
Compton	3	1	7	0
Wright	2	0	18	0

Malayan Thomas Cup Team Getting Acclimatised

MATCHES WITH BRITAIN

LONDON, January 5, (Reuter): Malaya's badminton team, here to play Thomas Cup matches, will face strong opposition from Britain's leading players in their first friendly match in Britain—against the Wimbledon Badminton Club on January 12

The outstanding clash of the evening is expected to be the match between Wong Pengsoon, Singapore's triple champion, whose colourful playing has delighted British onlookers, and Noel Redford, Britain's number one Badminton star.

The fixture consists of three singles games and three doubles. The programme is:

Law Teik Hock, the Penang singles champion, versus H. J. Wingfield, Kent and English international.

Yeoh Tech Chye, Selangor champion, and Chan Kon Leong, Malaya's best doubles player, versus D. C. Hume, Middlesex and England international, and R. J. Nichols, a former English singles champion.

Wong Peng Soon versus Noel Radford; Ooi Teik Hock, Malayan singles and doubles champion, versus his fellow countryman, E. L. Chong, one of Malaya's best players who is studying in Britain.

Ooi Teck Hock and Teoh Seng Khoon, Perak Champion, versus A. B. Kenton, Hampshire champion, and H. J. Wingfield, and Ong Poh Lim, reputed to be the fastest player in the team and Lim Kee Pong, Malayan singles runner-up, versus Chong and Radford

The red and gold colours the Malayan team have become a regular feature of the Wimbledon badminton club. The team has been undergoing strict training there every day in preparation for their real mission in Britain—defeating the United States, winners of the American zone of the Thomas Cup, when they meet in Glasgow on February 21 and 22.

All the players have settled down well to the cold English winter and are resting quietly in between practising.

To facilitate their training, the team will tomorrow move from their central London hotel to another nearer the Wimbledon Club, where Southern England's leading badminton players gather. They have already made many firm friends there and are all honorary members.

Their food position has improved and the team are now enjoying plenty of rice—virtually an unknown luxury in Britain— curry, Chinese sauce and other food from home.

After their first international match against England at Torquay on February 12 the team will travel to Glasgow for a week's hard practice.

Bombay 'Varsity Side For Badminton Finals

The Finals of the Inter-University Badminton Championships between Bombay University and Lucknow University will be played on the Elphinstone College Court on the 7th and 8th of January commencing At 5 p.m each day. The following have been selected to represent the Bombay University:

M. K. Mangalvadekar (Khalsa) Captain, R. A. Dongre (Khalsa), S. S. Nerurkar (Ruia), M. K. Bhopardikar (Ruia).

BOMBAY RACES

10TH WINTER MEETING

Saturday, 8th January, 1949

DAY ENTRANCE

FIRST: Gents Rs. 5/8 Ladies Rs. 3/8 || SECOND: Rs. 3/8

RACING UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

KESARI'S THREE GEMS

LODHRA
UTERINE TONIC
CURES: Painful, irregular, excessive and scanty menstruation; Whites, Sterility, Hysteria, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Constipation, Cough, Asthma, Head-ache, Back-ache, etc.

AMRITA
BLOOD PURIFIER & TONIC
CURES: Anaemia, Indigestion, Constipation, Brain-fag, Debility, Palpitation, Spermatorrhoea, Loss of Memory, Sexual Debility, Dimness of vision, Dizzy head, Venereal and Skin diseases etc.

ARKA
IDEAL FEVER CURE
CURES. All kinds of fevers including Influenza, Typhoid, Malaria etc Also cures enlargement of Spleen and Liver

Ask for literature
KESARI KUTEERAM LTD.,
Royapettah. MADRAS. 14.

U. S. Circles Talk Of 'Nehru Doctrine'

ASIAN CONFERENCE MAY GIVE BIRTH TO EASTERN BLOC

BY WILLIAM McDOUGALL U.P.A. STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, JAN. 4 (UPA): OBSERVERS WATCHING TROUBLED SOUTH-EAST ASIA TODAY ENVISAGED THE POSSIBILITY OF A PAN-ASIAN "NEHRU DOCTRINE" DEVELOPING FROM THE FORTHCOMING NEW DELHI CONFERENCE.

THEY SAID INDIAN PRIME MINISTER JAWAHARLAL NEHRU'S CALLING A CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER THE INDONESIAN SITUATION MIGHT LEAD TO THE FORMATION OF A NEW REGIONAL POLITICAL BLOC IN THE WORLD, ALREADY "BLOCKED" BY THE EAST AND THE WEST AND THEIR SUB-DIVISIONS.

The Washington reaction to the news of a Nehru-sponsored conference was mixed but more favourable than unfavourable. The first Congressional comment came from Senator George O. Malone, Republican, Nevada, who just completed a globe-circling tour which took him through the South-East and Middle East countries.

Malone said he approved the idea embodied in the term "Nehru doctrine" if it "will result in protecting those peoples from economic aggression by outside nations".

Malone said, "Nehru's invitation simply further the evidence that the United States has been financing something in Asia which is already dead, namely, European colonialism".

Soemitro Djojohadikoesoemo, member of the Indonesian Republican delegation to the United Nations, said he hoped the New Delhi conference would work within the framework of the United Nations.

Djojohadikoesoemo's recent activities in Washington gave rise to the first indications a South-East Asia bloc might be formed in the near future. Nehru's invitation has widened the possibilities of a bloc including practically the entire Middle East as well as South-East Asia and Australia.

Djojohadikoesoemo said, "I hope the conference will first settle on a concrete policy regarding the Indonesian issue and they lay the groundwork for some permanent organization to protect its own interests". He said, "Calling it a Nehru doctrine for South-East Asia, if it develops, would be giving credit to a man to whom credit is due". He warmly praised Nehru for calling the conference.

Djojohadikoesoemo pointed out that the "United Nations Charter itself gives scope and opportunity for organization for regional bodies. One does not exclude the other. A conference of the South-East Asia countries do not mean that those peoples are antogonistic to the United Nations. On the other hand, neither do they want to be the victims of one Western Union country. The Western Union has its own interests. No reason why we also should not have ours and protect them by a union".

A State Department spokesman declined to comment on the Nehru invitation. However, a source close to the State Department expressed the private opinion that the conference would be constructive and generally helpful if it avoided racial issues. He said one danger of a South and Middle East Asia bloc creation could be "beating the drums of racial discord". If the meeting avoids this and concentrates on the common political and economic problems, he said, the meeting could be "indeed for the common good".

Observers believed that the Australian participation in the conference would reduce the possibilities of the formation of an anti-white bloc.

A diplomatic source said United States policies throughout Asia had been embarrassed by the Netherlands "police action" in Java and Sumatra. The source said the United States fears its collaboration with such independent countries as India and Burma may become more difficult if the Communist menace grows in Asia.

He said that already some deputies in the Iranian Majlis have asked questions about the Dutch action. He said further that the Iranian Government would be prepared to listen sympathetically to any proposal Nehru might make at the Asiatic conference on the Indonesian situation. The source said the Iranian reaction was a significant example of widespread repercussions of the Dutch action in view of the fact Iran generally does not concern itself with matters outside of its borders.

Meanwhile, a source close to the United States Government said independent estimates of the Indonesian situation based on fragmentary reports suggest that the Dutch are "spread too thin" in Java and Sumatra to effectively halt the Indonesian guerilla action. He said he did not expect the Indonesians to offer the same quality of organized resistance as the Vietnamese of Indo-China but enough to cause the Dutch considerable trouble.

U.S. REACTION TO ASIAN CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (Reuter): State department officials are showing considerable interest in India's plans for a pan-Asian conference, but are not willing, at this stage, to say whether they, or the Government, approve or disapprove of them.

Commenting on the statement by the Australian Defence Minister Mr. John Dedman, that Australia was considering the extent to which the proposed conference conformed to the principles of the United Nations, the officials pointed out that the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, had said that nothing would be done to flout or weaken United Nations machinery.

It is pointed out that the United States has already shown its approval of regional arrangements within the framework of the United Nations.

U. S. is a member of the Caribbean and Southwest Pacific Commissions, and will probably soon sign the North Atlantic Military Alliance. This suggests that it would offer no objection to an Inter-Asian arrangement along similar lines and with like objectives.

Opinion in some quarters here is that Pandit Nehru, while genuinely concerned with what he believes to be an injustice to the Indonesian Republic's legitimate cause, is using the opportunity to rally Asian patriotism, with the new Indian state as leader in a move towards Asian unity.

HAND OF FRIENDSHIP?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UPA).—A diplomatic official said today that Netherlands Premier Willem Drees is scheduled to arrive in Batavia tomorrow "to extend the hand of Dutch friendship' to Premier Hatta, President Soekarno and other Indonesian Republican moderates who are at a mountain resort near Medan, in Sumatra.

He said it was likely that at least Hatta and Soekarno will be flown from Sumatra to Batavia to meet Drees who hopes to reach a friendly understanding with them. The official said Drees is both a prominent Trades Unionist and Socialist and is anxious to strain every effort to gain understanding with Republican moderates.

He said it is not excluded that Drees might offer the moderates, such as Hatta, posts in the proposed interim Indonesia Government which the Dutch hope to see set up shortly. He said that for this purpose the Indonesian leaders who were members of the Bandoeng conference, namely, leaders outside of the Republican areas, will come to Batavia to discuss details with Drees for this purpose.

The official stressed that Hatta, Soekarno and other moderates are being treated with the "greatest courtesy" by the Dutch.

He said the Dutch Far East civil aviation service has not been disrupted by India's and Burma's ban on Dutch planes at their airports. He said the planes fly via Basra and Colombo. He said the Ceylon Government has prohibited Dutch military personnel using Ceylonese airports but does not prohibit the usual civil aviation services.

MASS PROTEST MEETING

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (UPA).—The India League of America today announced plans for a "mass protest meeting" in New York, January 10, to denounce the Dutch action and support the Indonesian Republic.

League President J. J. Singh said the meeting would be the "first shot" in a campaign here to enlist support for the Republic in co-operation with United States organisations.

Singh said, "I hope we can do something to supplement the accomplishments we confidently expect from the Asian conference in India, called by Nehru."

Singh said he noted the original invitation to the New Delhi conference did not include the Philippines. He expressed surprised and said, "This omission was apparently not noticed until today when the Philippines was invited. I am happy to note this omission has been corrected and hope the Philippines will send some outstanding figure like Carlos P. Romulo who can give the conference the fire that is needed in this great cause."

ASK DUTCH TO WITHDRAW TROOPS

Pakistan's Plea To U. N. Security Council

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 4 (Reuter): Pakistan today urged the United Nations Security Council to order the Dutch to withdraw their troops in Indonesia "immediately" to positions held under the 1948 truce and to release the Republican Leaders now in their hands.

In a cablegram to the Security Council, Sir. M. Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan Foreign Minister, asked for a "resumption of negotiations for a peaceful settlement through the United Nations Good Offices Committee."

The cable, dated January 3, said this "minimum action" had to be taken "if the authority of the United Nations is to be vindicated and some portion, at least, of its lost prestige is to be regained.

Dutch action in Indonesia has shocked and distressed all the people of South-East Asia", it added.

"The failure of the Security Council to enforce effective remedial measures as occasioned deep disappointment, bordering almost upon despair, that the United Nations would ever be able to handle any threat to international peace effectively, particularly if it involves aggression by a Western nation against an Eastern nation."

Certiorari Lies Against Provincial Government

JUDGMENT IN REQUISITIONING CASE

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tendolkar).

1. P. V. Rao, Assistant Secretary to Government,
2. The Province of Bombay,
3. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Health and Local Self-Government—Appellants (Original Respondents.)

vs.

K. S. Advani—Respondent (Original Petitioner.)

Delivering a judgment of considerable public importance in which an Indian High Court had for the first time issued a prerogative writ against the Provincial Government, their Lordships affirmed the judgment of the trial judge Mr. Justice Bhagwati as against the Province of Bombay and dismissed its appeal. Their Lordships, however, allowed the appeal as far as the Assistant Secretary and the Minister in question were concerned. In arriving at the decision their Lordships dissented from decisions of the Calcutta and Madras High Courts and from a previous decision of our High Court to the contrary.

The petitioner, along with two other refugees from Karachi, had obtained the occupancy rights of the first floor of a building known as "Paradise" at Warden Road in exchange for their premises at Karachi. On 2nd March 1948 the petitioner was served with an order purporting to requisition his flat for a public purpose under section 3 of the Bombay Land Requisition Ordinance 1947. The respondents also issued an order under section 9 of the same Ordinance authorising an Inspector in the Local Government Department to take possession of the Petitioner's flat, if necessary, by force. By letter addressed by respondent 1 to the petitioner's landlord, a copy of which was forwarded to the petitioner, the landlord was informed that the flat in question had been allotted to one Mrs. C. Dayaram, who, the petitioner deposed, was a refugee.

The petitioner contended that the orders issued by the Government were 'ultra vires' and illegal and applied for a 'Writ of Certiorari' against the respondents quashing those orders, and for a Writ of Prohibition as well as an order under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act forbidding them from enforcing the orders.

The trial judge had held that requesting was a quasi—judicial act and not merely an executive act and granted the two writs prayed for by the petitioner as against all the original respondents and an order under section 45 against Mr. Rao and Mr. Vartak. The original respondents appealed. After a protracted hearing their Lordships had reserved judgment, which was delivered on Tuesday.

JUDGMENT

Delivering judgment, the Chief Justice observed that a writ of certiorari was a high prerogative writ which could only be issued against a person or persons required by law to act judicially or quasi-judicially for the purpose of ensuring that they acted in conformoty with the principles of natural justice. It could never be issued to correct a purely executive or administrative act.

The first question which therefore arose was whether or not the act of requisitioning was a judicial or quasi-judicial act. Referring to section 3 of the Ordinance the Chief Justice stated that before the power to requisition under that section was exercised the promises must be required for a "public purpose". The determination of the question "what was a "public purpose", was not a mental act of the Government but was an objective fact which had to be determined by Government. In his lordship's opinion, on a review of the authorities it was clear that an act would be judicial or quasi-judicial as distinguished from executive if (1) there was a statutory duty to decide that fact, (2) some dispute resulting from there being two sides to the question, which must be weighed, and pros and cons considered, and (3) there must be a proposed and an opposition. If the decision was such as would result in binding the subject so as to affect his right or impose a liability upon him, as in the present case, the Court would not assume that it was to be arrived at without the duty to act judicially. In the present case, the legislature had limited the power of the Government and made it exercisable only upon the happening of a particular contingency viz., the existence of a public purpose. This fact as well as section 10 of the Ordinance which empowered the Government to obtain information clearly indicated that the legislature did not intend the right of the citizens to executive orders of the Government. The Chief Justice pointed out that it was interesting to note that under the new Requisition Act the Government had taken to themselves wider powers of requisitioning land for any purpose and not merely for a public purpose. In the result their lordships held that requisitioning under section 3 of the Ordinance was a quasi-judicial was a act and not merely an executive act.

The Chief Justice then dealt with the next question viz., whether the High Court had jurisdiction to issue a writ of certorari against the appellants.

His lordship pointed out that under section 3 of the Ordinance, it was the provincial Government alone which could requisition land and neither Mr. Ras, nor the Minister concerned. Disagreeing with the trial judge their lordships therefore held that no writ of cetaiorari could be against Mr. Ras or the Minister Mr. Vartak. Their lodships further held that no order under section 45 could be made against them because it could not be said that it was encuhbant "on them to do or forbear from doing any act.

As far as the Province of Bombay was concerned, it was contended on its behalf by the Advocate-General that it could not be brought before the Court in respect of any Governmental or executive act and that when Government acted as a sovereign authority. Characterising this as a startling proposition entirely contrary to the basic principles of British jurisprudence, the Chief Justice stated that, fortunately, it was wholly untenable. If that proposition were correct it would completely undermine the position the judiciary and deprive the subject o the one sure protection he had in an independent judiciary against the illegal and unjustifiable encroachments of the executive. It was only in respect of acts of state not subject to municipal law that the Government could not be such. There could be no act of state between the Government and its own subjects but only between the Government and aliens. In their lordships' opinion section 306 of the Government of India Act gave a personal immunity to the Governor. In their lordships' opinion the provincial Government was not immune from being served with a writ of certiorari. It could be such in all cases in which the Secretary of State for India in Council could previously have been sued.

With regard to the merits of the case, the Chief Justice stated that there was very little that could be said in favour of governments. In his lorship's opinion the housing of refugees was clearly a public purpose. It could not, however, be said to be for a public purpose if it was requisitioned for one refugee without any reason or benefit to the community, though the Chief Justice did not agree with the trial judge that requisitioning for an individual refugee could in no circumstances be for a public purpose. Mr. Justice Tendolkar delivered a separate but concurrent judgment.

In the result their lordships confirmed the judgment of the trial judge as far as the writ of certiorari against the Provincial Government was concerned but set aside the order of the trial judge as far as Mr. Rao and Mr. Vartak were concerned.

The Acting Advocate-General Mr. M. P. Amin and Mr. G. N. Joshi instructed by Messrs. Little & Co. appeared for the appellants.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga, Mr. R. J. Kolah and Mr. N. A. Palkhiwalla instructed by Messrs. Cagrat & Co. appeared for the respondent.

Their lordships also delivered judgment in another requisitioning matter in connection with one Girdharlal Lallubhai in which a requisition order had been made under section 4 of the Ordinance on the ground that the premises were vacant at the material time. Holding that the determination of the legal concept of vacancy as distinguished from the mere physical fact of non-occupation was a quasi-judicial act and was therefore governed by the decision in the preceding case reported above. It was not disputed in this case that the premises were not in existence when the notification was issued and could not therefore be said to be vacant or to have become vacant within the meaning of Section 4 of the Ordinance. Their lordships therefore held that in requisitioning those premises the government had acted in excess of jurisdiction and issued a writ of certiorari quashing their order.

PREROGATIVE WRITS AGAINST GOVERNMENT

Every freedom-loving citizen will rejoice at the judgment delivered on Tuesday by an appellate bench of the Bombay High Court holding that the high prerogative writ of certiorari can lie against the provincial government. If the proposition advanced by the Advocate-General on behalf of the Government that a writ could not be issued against government in respect of acts done by it under its sovereign authority, had been accepted by the Court—a proposition which the Chief Justice himself characterized as "startling"—it would have completely undermined the position of the judiciary and deprived the subject of the one sure protection he had against the illegal and unjustifiable encroachments of the executive. As the Chief Justice observed, if the stand taken by the Advocate-General were to be accepted, courts of law in India could not compel government to justify their acts as being within the law and could not give any protection to the subject if any action of the Government affected his rights. But however much we may rejoice at this momentous decision, it must be said that doubts have been entertained in legal circles as to its correctness. A high prerogative writ is no more than a command by the King to the party against whom it is issued. Although as a matter of form proceedings may be adopted against the provincial government, as the Federal Court has pointed out in a recent case, in theory it is the Crown who is the party to the proceedings. It is therefore difficult to imagine how the Crown could issue a command against itself! This aspect of the matter was not placed before their lordships at all. Moreover, the Bombay High Court has by virtue of a chain of statutes inherited its jurisdiction to issue these writs against government from the old Supreme Court at Bombay who could issue them against the East India Co. The Charter of the Supreme Court granted in 1823 conferred on that Court such jurisdiction as the Court of King's Bench had in England but only so far "as circumstances will admit." The High Court's attention was not drawn pointedly to these important qualifying words in the Charter of 1823. Though there have been cases in which the Court of King's Bench issued these writs against the East India Company which had its Board of Directors in England, one finds it difficult to understand how the Supreme Court in Bombay could have issued a writ against those directors in another country, since it had no means of enforcing that writ against their person. Therefore in our opinion circumstances would not admit the Supreme Court exercising this particular jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench viz. of issuing high prerogative writs against the East India Co., and the Supreme Court therefore had no power to issue such writs. If that be so, the High Court could not possibly have inherited any such power.

As far as the actual decision is concerned, it is a decision on the Requisition Ordinance of 1947 which has already been repealed and replaced by the Requisition Act of 1948. Under the new Act the government has already assumed to itself wider powers than it had under the Ordinance. It is to be hoped that the bold decision of the Bombay High Court in Advani's case discussed above will not lead government to arrogate to itself powers still more drastic which would deprive citizens of the benefit of corrective prerogative writs in the matter of requisitioning of premises.

Jagjivan Ram Arriving In City On Jan. 8

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister to the Government of India, is arriving here on Saturday afternoon by plane from New Delhi, January 8, and will be accorded the same evening at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, a reception on behalf of over 100 labour organisations and trade unions and the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram will visit the labour welfare centres in the city and on Sunday morning, will perform the opening ceremony of the Bombay Government's group of buildings at Worli for industrial workers.

The Labour Minister will return to New Delhi on Sunday afternoon.

CITY ZOO TO HAVE TWO ZEBRAS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Bombay Zoo which was without a pair of Zebras for some time, will now again have these striped animals.

The Municipal Standing Committee sanctioned Rs. 4,100 to enable the purchase, at its meeting on Wednesday.

The actual cost of the two Zebras will be £230. They will be bought in Kenya and shipped from the port of Mombassa.

Officer
FOUNTAIN PEN



Delightful for your desk
G.C. LAW & Co
BHARATI WORKS LTD. INDIA
Head Office: 2, CORNWALLIS STREET, CALCUTTA,
Phone B. B. 3841, Grams: "BHARATI PEN"



NEVER A DAY'S ILLNESS . .
. . . thanks to this complete FOOD-TONIC

To keep fit and strong, supplement your diet with Scott's Emulsion, recommended by doctors for over 70 years both as a FOOD and for its TONIC properties.

The emulsified cod-liver oil in Scott's Emulsion contains fats of high food-value in a super-digestible form, plus Vitamin A for protection against illness, and Vitamin D which enables the hypophosphites to supply essential calcium and phosphorus to keep your bones and teeth strong and healthy. Scott's is equally good for babies and children.



Scott's Emulsion is much more effective than plain cod-liver oil. 6 times better as a growth-promoter than butter or ghee. One big spoonful of Scott's has the bone-building value of 4 glasses of fresh milk!

SCOTT'S Emulsion
Wholesale Distributors: IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LTD.
Calcutta — Bombay — Madras — Kanpur — New Delhi — Cochin
START TAKING SCOTT'S TODAY!

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

Separate tenders, in prescribed forms, are invited for the purchase and removal of the following stores located at Messrs General Motors Factory, Sewri, Bombay:

Sl. No.	DESCRIPTION OF STORES	RESERVE PRICE	TENDER NO.
1.	(a) Wire fuse, Ball bearings, Wire ropes, Leather belts, Armatures, Switches, Dies and drills, Grinding Wheels Commutators, etc. (Lot No. 321)	Rs. 29,700/- for the lot.	RCS/MMH/ 35036/90/ 406/II
	(b) Belts, Nuts, Rivets, Screws, Washers, etc. divided in lots:		
	Lot No. 122A	Rs. 7,880/-	
	Not No. 158	Rs. 4,280/-	
	Lot No. 15A	Rs. 636/-	
	Lot No. 125A & 127A	Rs. 2,226/-	
	Lot No. 180 B	Rs. 220/-	
	Lot No. 122 C	Rs. 2,837/-	
2.	(a) Spares for Singer Sewing Machines (Lot No. 184B).	Rs. 400/-	
	(b) Chases Lubricators 3 Nos.	Rs. 250/-	RCS/CPM/ 43066
	(c) 2,000 lbs. capacity Lifting Jacks 6 Nos.	Rs. 300/-	
	(d) Super safety balances 4 Nos.	Rs. 1,000/-	
	(e) 5 Ton Size Hoist with Trolley 2 Nos.	Rs. 3,000/-	

A detailed list together with full particulars of stores can be had from the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay.

Last date due: 4 P.M. on 25-1-1949.
Public opening of tenders: 11 A.M. on 26-1-1949.
Offers to be kept open up to: 25-2-1949.

Sealed tenders in double covers both superscribed with the tender number quoted above, separately for each store, should be sent to the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay. The tender forms can be obtained from the office of the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay on payment of Rs. 5/- per each set (non-refundable).

Offers below Reserve Price will not be considered.

All tenders should be accompanied by a receipt for 10% of the total price deposited as "Revenue Deposit" in favour of the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay in Reserve/Imperial Bank of India, or a Government Treasury. Drafts on other Banks, Cheques or Cash will not be accepted.

Permits to view the stores can be had from the office of the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay but actual inspection at Messrs. General Motors premises will only be on Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 9 A.M. to 12 Noon and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

All sale will be ex-site subject to the availability of stores and to the General Conditions of "Con. 117". No guarantee is given as to the quality, quantity and suitability of the stores.

Issued by
The Regional Commissioner (Disposals),
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone No. 30041.

A.C. 493

PHOTOGRAPHS
Before and After
ALTERATIONS
OR RENOVATIONS TO YOUR FACTORY OFFICES BUILDINGS, ETC.
PHONE: 22939.

HAMILTON STUDIOS
(COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT)
DOUGALL ROAD
BALLARD ESTATE

OPENING TOMORROW

6 STARS



A JEET production

EXCELSIOR
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
Ad. Bkg. 9-30 to 1 & 2 to 7-30 p.m.

BROADWAY
4, 6-45 & 9-30
Sat. Sun. 1 P.M.
Ad. Bkg. 4 to 6

Keeps youngsters healthy!

Eno's "Fruit Salt" every morning is just the thing for growing youngsters. It combats acidity, regularises the digestive functions and gently cleanses the system. Children love its refreshing sparkle.



Take ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

PRAKASH'S
POPULAR HIT

RAM BAAN
Now in 9th Combined WEEK
SUPER
Daily 3-15, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
Ad. Bkg. 9-30 to 11-30 and 4-30 to 7-30

KOHINOOR
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
Sun. Mat 12-30
Ad. Bkg. 9 to 11 a.m.
An EVERGREEN RELEASE

NOORJEHAN'S SONGS ARE CITY'S RAGE!

See & Hear NOORJEHAN
In Revised and Revitalised

'JUGNU'
With Dilip Kumar, Shashikala and added dance by CUCKOO
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

CAPITOL
Adv. Bkgs.:— 9-30 to 1 and 2 to 7
(A Bharat Release)



MILDEWED MONEY

The courtiers of a foolish king of Avadh used to cheat him thus: "Sire," they would say, "the money in your treasury is mildewed. With your permission we will air and sun it." The king agreed. The money was kept out in the sun but when it was brought back to the treasury, there was barely a half left. When the king asked for the reason, "Sire," his courtiers answered, "some of the mildewed coins shrank in the sun and we threw away the rotten ones."

Aren't you letting this happen to your money every day? You buy luxury articles at high prices, and soon discover that prices have gone down. The value of your purchases decreases. But if you are wise, you will postpone your purchases and thus help in bringing down prices. Invest your savings so that you get the maximum benefit out of it.

INVEST in National Savings Certificates. You can get them in Five, Seven and Twelve Years series which, on maturity, yield an interest of 3%, 3½% and 4½% respectively.

INVEST in other Government Securities, Post Office and Savings Bank Accounts, Insurance and Co-operative Societies.

SAVE TODAY FOR TOMORROW
INVEST WISELY ALL YOU SAVE

Issued by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, New Delhi
AC-418

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 7, 2005
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 6, 1368.
Parsi: Amardad 6, 1318.
Hightide: 03-51, 16-20.
Lowtide: 10-28, 21-42.

Today's Engagements

PRAVRITTI SANGH: Sjt. Ramanlal V. Desai, will give the second lecture of his series on "Sense" today, at 6-30 in Forbes Gujrati Subha Mandir, near Congress House.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND: The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of Wards Nos. 3 and 4 Bori Bunder and Mandvi will meet near Municipal Head Office tomorrow (Friday), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), to go round the Ward. The residents of the Wards who have any difficulties to bring to light are invited to be present at the appointed place and time.

PROHIBITION GUARDS: The Rally of the Prohibition Guards will be held at Chembur Station on Sunday, the 9th January, 1949, at 3 p.m. All Officers and Guards of all Divisions and persons interested in Prohibition work are cordially invited to be present.

TWO MUNICIPAL LOANS TO BE REPAID

The two Municipal Loans, viz. Rs. 15 lakhs raised in 1909 for street improvements and Rs. 30 lakhs raised in 1909-10 for construction of various overbridges in the City will be repaid as per a decision of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee.

The repayment of the two loans has been entrusted to the Imperial Bank of India who have been allowed the usual 1/8 per cent commission.

'CLEANER BOMBAY' ON SCREEN

For the first time in the history of the Bombay Municipality a documentary film or rather a health education film, entitled "Cleaner Bombay" will be produced for exhibition in the City's cinemas, schools etc.

The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 8,000. It will be produced by Messrs. Film lasiks on condition that the raw stock required for the film is made available to them at controlled rates.

The film will be about 1,000 feet in length.

Diwakar To Visit Mogaveera Night High School

The Hon. Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State (Information and Broadcasting), Government of India, will pay a visit to the above High School, at 145, Modi Street, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday (today), the 6th inst., at 7 p.m.

Bombay Union Of Journalists

Reception to Sri Rajagopalachariar, Governor-General of India, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, on the 9th instant, at 6-30 p.m. Admission tickets (Rs. 2 each) can be had from the BUJ Office, on Wednesday and Thursday, between 12 noon and 5 p.m.

Government Grant To Adult Education

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 to the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association for the financial year 1948-49.

Cyclone Relief Fund

The following further contributions to the Cyclone Relief Fund have been received:

St. John Ambulance Brigade (India), New Delhi	Rs. 500
No. 3 District St. John Ambulance Brigade (India), Bombay	Rs. 500
"Mother India" Lodge, Bombay	Rs. 101
"One obliged"	Rs. 30
Gustad N. Lakdawalla, Court House, Carnac Road, Bombay	Rs. 51
Previous contributions	Rs. 86,367
Total	Rs. 87,549

Radio

BOMBAY, Thursday, Jan. 6.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. D. V. Natu 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Emani Shankara Shastri (Veena) 8-45 C. P. Rele 9-0 Baswaraj Rajguru (Vocal) 12-0 p.m. Vanita Mandal (Programme for women in Marathi) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 God Geeten 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 Sarangi Par Shree By Mohammad Ismail 5-15 Children's Half-Hour (English) 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Laxmibai Datar (Vocal) 6-30 Chandrabai Jambolikar (Vocal) 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 D. V. Natu (Pad) 7-30 Talk (G) 7-45 Film Music 7-55 Teer Nahim to Tukko 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Eknath Hathiskar and Party 8-45 Vividh Sangeet 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Sport Police Review in English 10-0 Silloo Panthaki (Violin) 10-30 Interlude 10-35 "Dido Queen of Libya" Play in English: Produced by Thrity Rustomji.

VARIATIONS.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
7-40 a.m. Vignapana 5-45 p.m. C. P. Rele 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners (Gujarati)-
61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)
7-45 p.m. Commercial News 8-0 Madhubhai Patel (Folk songs) 8-15 Chandrabai Jambolikar (Vocal) 9-0 Chandrabai Jambolikar 9-25 C. P. Rele 10-0 Budalur Krishnamurthy Sastri 10-15 Baswaraj Rajguru (Vocal).



Mr. Gollan, D.S.O., M.C.—High Commissioner-Designate for Australia who is proceeding to New Delhi to present his credentials, arrived in Bombay on Saturday on the P. & O. "Stratheden".

Miss Cynthia Nelson, of the Australian High Commissioner's office arrived on the same ship and is also proceeding to Delhi.

GOVERNMENT JOBS AND 1942 CIVIL RESISTERS

Educational Qualifications Concession

With a view to ensuring that persons who gave up their college and school studies and participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1942 are not deprived of the chances they would have had of securing employment in Government services, the recruiting authorities have been instructed to consider the applications of such persons on merits, notwithstanding their lack of the educational qualifications prescribed for any particular service or post and recommend their cases to the Government for relaxation of the prescribed educational qualifications, if they are otherwise found suitable for jobs on merits. They must, however, establish satisfactorily that they did participate in the 1942 Movement and that that participation resulted in their not obtaining the prescribed qualifications.

INDIAN TARIFF BOARD

The Secretary of the Indian Tariff Board writes:—

In paragraph 3 of their Resolution No. 218-T/B (2)/47 dated 9th August 1947, Government of India had decided to authorise the Tariff Board to hold a fresh inquiry into the Cotton Textile Machinery Industry in 1948 when the industry would attain a sufficient volume of production to enable the Board to estimate costs of production.

Accordingly, the Government of India have now requested the Tariff Board to hold an inquiry into the claim for protection or assistance to the Textile machinery (spinning rings, ring frames and spindles) industry. The Board is also requested to inquire into the question of protection to looms and parts along with the main inquiry.

Firms or persons who desire that their views should be considered by the Board should address their representations (with 11 spare copies) to the Secretary, Indian Tariff Board, Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Bombay so as to reach him not later than 31st January 1949.

All-India Humanitarian Conference

The Reception Committee for the above conference has tentatively fixed 22nd and 23rd January, 1949, for the conference at Bombay. The committee has further fixed Rs. 10 as fees for the members of the Reception Committee. All institutions interested in the cause will have to pay Rs. 50 and will have a right to nominate 5 representatives on the Reception Committee, delegate representing institutions will have to pay Rs. 3 as fees. All Humanitarian and sympathisers of the Cow protection movement can join as members of Reception Committee and intimate their names and addresses to the office of the conference at 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay, 2.

Steel Supply For Agriculturists

Four hundred and eighty four tons of steel, 816 pickaxes, 1212 powrahs, 249 bundles of barbed wire and 6905 feet of piping valued at approximately Rs. 2,20,000 were distributed to the agriculturists of the Province by the Government of Bombay through District Rural Development Boards, during December last.

Hindi Pamphlet Forfeited

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, has issued a notification, under Section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, declaring to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the pamphlet in Hindi, entitled "Azadi-ki-Roshni" by Mahashe Ganpat Ram, of Village Chhoti Kulloth, P. O. Surajgarh, District Jaipur, and printed at the Hari Har Press, Gali Bajrang Bali, Chawri Bazar, Delhi.

Rashtrabhasha Examination

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Rashtrabasha Prashar Sabha writes:—

The ensuing All India Rashtrabhasha Examinations: Prarambhic, Pravesh,, Parichaya, Kovid and Ratna of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, will be held on Sunday the 17th April, 1949. Application forms will be accepted in the first week of February. Candidates who have passed some equivalent examination in Hindi and wish to appear directly for Parichaya and Kovid should submit the prescribed Prathnapatra duly endorsed by the Pracharak, with original certificate till 10th January between 3-30 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. at the office of the Rashtrabhasha Sabha (Place—Fellowship School compound, Gowalia Tank, Bombay 26.)

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Jan. 5, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather summary for Wednesday, the 5th January 1949:—

Weather has been dry over the country except for isolated showers in and near the Simla hills.

The cold wave has extended into the East Punjab, east Rajputana, the west United Provinces and Madhya Bharat and Bhopal and temperatures below freezing point were recorded in north Rajputana and adjoining parts of the south-east Punjab.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 6TH:—Weather will be mainly dry over the country. The cold wave will extend into the east United Provinces, Vindhya Pradesh, Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

Night temperatures will continue markedly below normal in north-west India, Saurashtra and Cutch, but may slightly rise in west Rajputana.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Jan. 5, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st December, 1948, and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 5th January, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 78 49 0 0 minus 0.1, Allahabad 79 57 0 0 minus 0.4, Bangalore 79 56 0 0.2 minus 0.3, Baroda 80 49 0 0 0, Belgaum 84 62 0 0.1 minus 0.2, BOMBAY 79 68 0 0 minus 0.1, Calcutta 85 61 0 0 minus 0.2, Colombo 90 73 0 8.9 plus 2.7, Cuttack 88 64 0 0 minus 0.3, Darjeeling 39 35 0 0 minus 0.3, Dehra Dun 71 43 0 0.4 minus 0.3, Delhi 67 37 0 0 minus 0.5, Hyderabad (Dn) 82 56 0 0 minus 0.3, Karachi 65 — — — —, Lahore 59 35 0 1.5 plus 0.9, Lucknow 81 52 0 0 minus 0.4, Madras 83 68 0 1.7 minus 4.1, Mahabaleshwar 76 59 0 minus 0.2, Multan 60 40 0 0.3 plus 0.1, Mussorie 53 0 — — — —, Nagpur 84 57 0 0 minus 0.6, Ootacamund 69 43 0 1.0 minus 1.2, Pachmarhi 73 52 0 0 minus 0.6, Patna 79 58 0 0 minus 0.3, Peshwar 54 — — — —, Poona 88 59 0 0 minus 0.2, Rajkot 70 39 0 0 minus 0.1, Rawalpindi — 36 0 2.0 plus 0.6, Shillong 58 38 0 0 minus 0.3, Sholapur 87 64 0 0 minus 0.5, Simla 48 35 T (1.1) minus 0.4, Surat 85 — — — —

WEATHER BULLETIN FOR FARMERS. FORECAST VALID TILL THE MORNING OF 7-1-1949: Cold spell will continue in Cutch, Halar and Jhalawad for a day.

OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT TWO DAYS: Dry weather. Warmer night in Saurastra and Cutch.

Hindustani Classes

Hindustani Classes conducted by the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Bombay on every Sunday at the following Centres:

Centres: FORT: Bazargate High School, Joshi Bldg., Gunbow Street. Time 8-30 to 11-30 A.M. (S.T.). Sir J. J. P. B. Institute, Hornby Road, (Kannada Classes). Time 8-30 to 10-30 A.M. (S.T.).

KALBADEVI: G. T. High School, Dadysheth Agiary Lane Time 8-30 to 10-30 A.M. (S T).

GIRGAON: Aryan Education Society High School, Opera House. Time 8-30 to 11 A.M (S T).

MATUNGA: Ruia College, Matunga (G.I.P.) Time 8-30 to 10-30 A.M. (S T).

SANTA CRUZ: Anandilal Poddar High School, Time 8-30 to 10-30 A.M. (S T).

THANA: Government Girls' High School, Station Road. Time 8-30 to 10-30 A.M. (S.T).

ANDHERI: Madhavsi Amarsi High School, Time 8-30 to 10-30 A.M. (S.T). Lakshminagar Hall, Khar. Time Monday to Saturday—8-30 to 10 p.m. (Night).

GHATKOPAR: Dhanji Devsi Rastriya Kanya Shala. Thursday: 7-30 to 9 A.M (S.T), Sunday: 8 to 11 A.M (S.T). Bhatia Stree Mandal. Monday, Wednesday and Friday—3 to 4-30 p.m. (S.T), Gurukhul High School, Monday, Wednesday and Friday—3 to 4-30 p.m. (S.T).

GAMDEVI: Marratha Mandir, Gamdevi, Tuesday and Thursday—6 to 7-30 p.m.

NAGPADA: Municipal Urdu School. Time:Sunday—9 to 12 A.M. (S.T)

GANDHI SEVA SENA: Adenwala Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face. Tuesday and Friday from 4 to 5-30 p.m. (S.T), TEACHERS' CLASS: Sunday—3 to 4 p.m. (S.T), QUABIL and SANAND CLASSES: Saturday from 5 to 7 p.m., Sunday from 3-30 to 5-30 p.m.

Acknowledgement

We have received pictorial wall calendars from the Polson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bombay, and the International Paper Co., Bombay and a desk diary from Express Block and Engraving Studios.

We have also received a desk diary for 1949 from Mr. M. L. Dhanukar and Company.

OLIVETTI TYPEWRITER



in English, Hindi & Marathi Languages available from ready stock at competitive prices from:

Sole Representatives in India:—
BACHHRAJ TRADING CORPORATION LTD.
Lakshmi Bldgs., Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

JAMMI'S LIVER CURE
FOR INFANTILE LIVER AND SPLEEN COMPLAINTS

ANNOUNCEMENT

Our consultant will visit Poona, Satara, Kolhapur and Miraj and may be consulted regarding all cases of Infantile Liver and Spleen Complaints.

DATE.	PLACE.	ADDRESS.	TIME.
10th Jan. 49	Poona	M/s. N. Mahadeo & Coy. Chemists, Near City Post Office.	9 to 11 a.m 4 to 6 p.m.
11th Jan. 49	Satara	M/s. S. R. Mineeyar, Mineeyar Bhuvan	Evening 4 to 6 p.m.
12th Jan. 49	Kolhapur	Dr. Sultane's Dental Rooms Laxmipuri	9 to 11 a.m. 4 to 6 p.m.
13th Jan. 49	Miraj	M/s. New Medical Stores Near Town Hall.	Morning 9 to 11 a.m.

JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA & SONS
Livercure Office & Clinic
Sandhurst Road (West) BOMBAY 4.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

Separate tenders in prescribed forms are invited for the purchase and removal of the following Textile stores:

LOT NO.	DESCRIPTION OF STORES	QUANTITY	RESERVE PRICE
1.	Cordage Coir Hawserlaid 120 fms. per coil of various sizes ranging from 2 1/2" to 12".	237 1/2 coils	Rs. 24,436/-
2.	Cordage white sisal Hawserlaid 3 strands right laid 120 fms. per coil of various sizes from 2 1/2" to 10".	543 coils	Rs. 36,628/-
3.	Cordage tarred sisal Hawserlaid 3 strands right laid 120 fms. per coil of various sizes from 3/4" to 8".	562 coils	Rs. 12,303/-
4.	Cordage tarred sisal Ball Rope 3 strands right laid 120 fms. per coil of sizes 1 1/4", 1 3/4" and 2 1/2".	147 coils	Rs. 2,953/-
5.	Spun Yarn fine tint.	25 cwts.	Rs. 1,162/-
6.	Cordage pure Manilla Hawserlaid 3 strands right laid 120 fms. per coil 30 thread of size 2".	400 coils	Rs. 11,000/-
7.	Lines sisal signal hal-yard of sizes 3/4" and 1 1/8".	267 coils	Rs. 2,002/-
8.	35 lines deep sea white cable laid 1" 42 fms.	30 Nos.	Rs. 600/-
9.	Oakum white pressed in bales.	150 cwts.	Rs. 500/-
10.	Sennet white 9 boxes of 4 yards spun yarn.	300 fms.	Rs. 35/-
11.	Mats collision 8" square.	6 Nos.	Rs. 200/-
12.	Cordage coir Hawserlaid 120 fms. per coil of various sizes from 5" to 11".	91 coils	Rs. 8,415/-
13.	Cordage tarred sisal Hawserlaid 120 fms. per coil 30 thread of 2".	200 coils	Rs. 4,167/-
14.	Twine marting (60 yards).	60 cwts.	Rs. 3,000/-
15.	Hawser Towing sisal 12" x 12 fms. fitted with thimble at each end.	27 Nos.	Rs. 1,200/-
16.	Cordage white sisal Hawserlaid 3 strands right laid 120 fms. per coil.	5 coils.	Rs. 1,800/-

LOCATION: Stores from lot Nos. 1 to 11 are located at R.I.N. Stores Depot, Mankhurd and from Nos. 12 to 16 are located at R.I.N. Stores Depot, Vikhroli.

Last date due: 4 P.M. on 7-2-1949.

Public opening of tenders: 11 A.M. on 8-2-1949.

Offers to be kept open up to: 7-3-1949.

Sealed tenders in double covers both superscribed "RCS/TEX/12827/4/48" should be sent to the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay. The tender forms can be obtained from the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay on payment of Rs. 5/- per set (non-refundable).

Offers for individual lots will also be entertained.

All tenders should be accompanied by a receipt for 10 per cent of the total price offered, deposited as "Revenue Deposit" in favour of the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay in Reserve/Imperial Bank of India or Government Treasury. Drafts on other Banks, Cheques and Cash will not be accepted.

Permits to view the stores can be had from the Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay.

All sale will be ex-site subject to the availability of the stores and to General Condition of "Con. 117". No guarantee is given of the quality, quantity or suitability of the stores.

Issued by

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS)
Mercantile Chambers.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Phone No. 30041.

A.C. 494

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

A Bachelor invites correspondence with a view to matrimony Graduate preferred. Apply Box No. 1001 "Bombay Chronicle".

Match for twenty years old Rajput, Gujrathi knowing, girl. Write Post Box 4014, Bombay—7. 124

Wanted a suitable match for an Aggarwal Bansal girl (16) slim, tall, healthy, smart, moderately educated of Respectable Bombay Millionaire family. Early decent marriage. Wanted beautiful tall, slim, non-Bansal Aggarwall girl from highly connected family for a moderately educated boy (18) belonging to a Respectable Millionaire Family of Bombay Income in Lakhs No. 2827 "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an Engineering Instructor for the Technical Training School Air-India Ltd., Santa Cruz. Minimum qualifications required—B E or any other degree in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Preference will be given to those who have previous teaching experience in Technical Training School. Age not above 35. Terms attractive (2843)

Wanted a Workshop Instructor for the Technical Training School, Air-India Ltd., Santa Cruz. Minimum qualifications required —A. Diploma in Mechanical Engineering and 5 years of practical workshop experience. Preference will be given to those with teaching experience Age not above 40. Terms attractive. (2843)

An Experienced Matriculated Stenographer required. Salary Rs. 100 150. Apply personally Mr. Khan, Jiji House, Raveline Street, Behind Excelsior Theatre, Fort, Bombay. (137)

Wanted a few Inspector of Agents on Rs. 100 P. M. Apply by post; Dhakeswari Motors Ltd. 91, Theatre Road, Cal. 17. 134

Air-India invites applications from Ground Engineers with A, C, & X Indian Licences. Apply, stating licences held and previous experience, to Personnel Officer, Air-India Ltd., Bombay Airport, Santa Cruz, before 20th January 1949. 2819

Wanted a Gujarati Hindu, knowing English correspondence and proficient in Gujarati accounts, income tax and court affairs. Only experienced hand need apply stating qualifications experience and salary expected to Box No. 113 "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATION WANTED

Glass Technologist—qualified and experienced, can undertake erection of furnaces. Sheet-Glass expert, possessing executive abilities, seeks change. Box No 98 "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

A New Batch for New Year—Enrol immediately for new classes commenced this week for Professional Diploma Courses for Company Secretaries, Bank Officers, Accountants, General Commerce, etc. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay (128)

Homoeopathy—Best Correspondence Course. For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission Mavelikara Travancore.

Become Accountant, Secretary, Stenographer, Auditor Insurance Officer by post D. Com. courses. American correspondence College. (B.C.) Delhi. (133)

BOOKS & PERIODICALS

Read "Streamline". Topical Articles, Photographic Article and Competition, exclusive Sports Pictures about Second Test Match with Vivid write-ups. Read stirring editorial "Towards A Better World", "Peep into Indian Movieland" by A. A. Dhala, well-known screen critic. "Making Prize-Winning Picture." by I.I. Janmahomed, B.A. "I Meet Nargis" by Ratnakar Rao, edited by Gulamali Habib, (Ex-Chairman of Photographic Society of India). Special New Year Number, 28 pages. Available everywhere or direct from, Streamline Agency, 195, Hornby Road, Bombay. (140)

Magazines from America and Britain. Subscribe at lowest competitive rates. Write for catalogue. Also offer large range Technical, Legal, Art, Medical, General Books. International Book House Ltd. Fort, Bombay—1. (2837)

MEDICAL ADLETS.

Epilepsy and Hysteria cured for ever—By smelling this wonderful herb when attacked by fits a black worm 1 1 4 long will come out with the sneeze of the patient. The patient will get a miraculous cure of the diseases. Apply Sri 108, Mahatma Ambar Das P. O. Nagod, Dist. Jubbulpore. 136

Wonderful God's Gift Medicine for Asthma Rs. 1/5/- each V. P. Charges extra Menaka Debi, 19, S. N. Banerji Rd., Calcutta. (2272)

Wonderful God's Gift Medicine for Piles Rs. 1/8 each, V. P. Charges Extra, Menaka Debi, 19, S. N. Banerji Rd., Calcutta. 2272A

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:

(A). GRADUATE ASSISTANTS:

PAY:—Rs. 125-15-200 E. B.-20-300 E. B.-25-400. Plus Dearness Allowance 25 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 33/- (subject to revision from time to time).

QUALIFICATIONS:—First or Second Class Degree in Economics, Commerce or Agriculture of a recognised University. Candidates with practical experience in Joint Stock or Co-operative Banks of repute or in Co-operative Department or Institutions will be given preference. Really competent applicants may be given a higher initial starting salary.

AGE LIMIT:— 27 years

Selected candidates will be on probation for one year and may be posted in the districts and if confirmed will be eligible for Provident Fund, and shall have to enter into an agreement to be in service for a period of at least five years.

(B) TEMPORARY INSPECTORS:

PAY: —A consolidated salary of Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications and experience.

QUALIFICATIONS: B.A., B. Com. or Matriculates with practical experience of at least five years in Banking, Cloth and Yarn trade or Stores.

The posts will be temporary for a period of six months in the first instance. Selected candidates will be required to serve in the districts.

Applications in the candidate's own handwriting, in closed covers superscribed with the class of posts applied for, giving full particulars of qualifications, examinations passed, year of passing, class or distinction obtained, date and place of birth, previous experience, minimum salary expected, copies of testimonials with names and addresses of two persons in responsible position as reference, should be addressed to Post Box No. 472, Bombay No. 1, so as to reach not later than 22nd January, 1949.

V. P. VARDE.
Managing Director.

(2840)

MESSRS. TRIVEDI & CO. LTD.,
(in voluntary liquidation)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, held on the 3rd day of January, 1949, the undersigned was appointed liquidator of the above Company for the purpose of voluntary winding up the same. Notice is hereby given that the creditors and other persons having claims against the abovenamed Company should notify the said claims (if any) at the Registered Office of the Company at 51, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1, within 14 days from the date thereof, at the expiration of which time, the undersigned shall deal with and distribute the surplus assets to Shareholders having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have noticed.

Dated this 5th day of Jan. 1949.

KESHAVDEO RAMDUTT,
Liquidator.

138

MESSRS. TRIVEDI & CO. LTD.,
(in voluntary liquidation).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the abovenamed Company, held on the 3rd day of January, 1949 and IT WAS RESOLVED that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Keshavdeo Ramdutt of Bombay be appointed as liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

Dated the 5th day of Jan. 1949.

KESHAVDEO RAMDUTT,
Managing Member.

139

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY—TENDER.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, B.B. & C.I. Railway, invites Tenders for the supply of 2500 Yards Canvas Superior quality dark Khaki Colour for Rly. Carriage cushions. Tender forms can be had free of charge on application. The firms not on approved list of tenderers should give their banker's reference. Tenders should be submitted in sealed covers to the Controller of Stores, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Mahalaxmi, Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11 on or before 19th January 1949.

2847

TENDER NOTICE.

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, G.I.P. Railway, Loco Offices Building, Parel, invites tenders upto 3 P.M. on 26-1-1949 for "Improvements to Chawls at Wadi Bunder." The form of tender, schedule and conditions of contract can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- per set. Drawings for the work will be supplied on additional payment of Rs. 8/- per set. These sums will not be refunded.

2845

PUBLIC NOTICES

EASTERN PUNJAB RAILWAY.
Tender No. 204/101-S/PI-48

SEALED TENDERS are invited for supply of the following item:

Item No.	Description of article.	Qty. required.	Rate Unit.
FI/954	Receptacles iron night soil with covers To N. W. Railway Standard Revised Drawing No. 15T (2nd revised).	Nos. 1100	Each

1. Drawing can be had at a cost of Re. 1/- only.
2. Tenderers will have to use steel from their own stock. They should, however, state whether certificate to replenish their stock will be required and if so category and tonnage of material required should be given.
3. Delivery as early as possible is required.
4. Rates quoted should be for delivery F.O.R. despatching station and in the case of local suppliers rates should be for delivery at New Delhi.
5. Tenderers are required to deposit a sum of Rs. 200/- as earnest money with the Chief Cashier and Treasurer, Eastern Punjab Railway, Delhi, whose receipt should be attached to the quotation. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit 5 p.c. of the value of order as security and earnest money deposited will be counted towards security deposit if so desired by the tenderer.
6. Quotation in tenderer's own form in sealed cover should reach the undersigned by 28th January, 1949 superscribed "Tender for Night Soil receptacles."

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (Stores),
Eastern Punjab Railway, The Mall,
DELHI.
2842

EASTERN PUNJAB RAILWAY.
Advertised Tender No. 277/101-S/PI-48,

SEALED TENDERS are being invited for the following:—

Item No.	Class & PL No.	Description of Stores.	Quantity required.	Rate Unit.
I	EVB VB-405	Coupling Washer 2" for Loco and Rolling Stock 2" Universal Coupling. To I.R.S. Part Drg. No. VB405 Rubber IRS Specification No. R-3.	60,000 Nos.	Each

N.B.—
1. I.R.S. drawing can be had from the office of Controller of Standardization, Central Standards Office, New Delhi, on payment.
2. Rates should be inclusive of necessary packing and sales tax if applicable.
3. Delivery period should be as under.
   20,000 as early as possible.
   20,000 February 1949. | Certain.
   20,000 in April 1949. |
4. Tenderers should submit quotations on their own forms in sealed covers superscribed "tender for Coupling Washers rubber", so as to reach the undersigned by 28-1-49.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (Stores),
Eastern Punjab Railway, The Mall,
DELHI.
2841

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INDUSTRIES & SUPPLIES SHAHJAHAN ROAD: NEW DELHI.

PRESS NOTE.

ALUMINIUM POOL.

THE POOL issue prices of Aluminium Ingots, Sheets and Circles have been reviewed recently and it has been decided to fix them as follows with effect from the 1st January, 1949.

Aluminium Ingots. Rs. 2,310 per ton.

GUAGE	ALUMINIUM SHEETS.	ALUMINIUM CIRCLES.
16.	Rs. 3,325/- per ton	Rs. 3,500/- per ton
18.	„ 3,465 „ „	„ 3,570 „ „
20.	„ 3,605 „ „	„ 3,745 „ „
22.	„ 3,815 „ „	„ 4,095 „ „
24.	„ 4,095 „ „	„ 4,375 „ „

(Sd) A. S. SHARMA.
For Development Officer (Metals).

File No. (DI (F2)/335/48. 2817

LONAVLA MUNICIPAL BOROUGH NOTICE
(Publication of Voters' List as per Election Rule No. 6.)

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED to the residents and Tax-payers of the Lonavla Municipal Borough that the list of voters for the ensuing triennial elections of the Lonavla Municipal Borough is this day published and can be inspected in the Municipal Office during office hours on working days.

Applications for entries, amendments, etc., in the said list should be submitted in writing with full address thereon, TO THE UNDERSIGNED WITHIN a FORTNIGHT FROM THIS DATE. Persons qualified to vote in more wards than one, should WITHIN ONE WEEK from this date, choose and notify in writing to the undersigned for which one of such wards they desire to vote.

(Sd/-) V. D. NAWARE
Returning Officer.
Lonavla Municipal Borough.
Lonavla, 31,-12-48.

(2848)

SALES TAX NOTICE

IF the gross turnover of any UNREGISTERED DEALER for ALL PLACES of business in Bombay Province and the integrated states has exceeded,

(1) Rs. 10.000 in the case of an importer, manufacturer or processor,

OR

(2) Rs. 30,000 in the case of any other dealer,

during the period from IST APRIL 1948 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1948, he will be LIABLE TO PAY SALES TAX on his sales from 1ST MARCH, 1949 and MUST APPLY FOR REGISTRATION in Form II to the Sales Tax Officer of his Ward/CITY/District before 31st January, 1949.

Any dealer whose gross turnover in a year has exceeded or is likely to exceed Rs. 10.000 can also get registered VOLUNTARILY at any time.

V. L. GIDWANI
Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax,
Bombay Province
Bombay, 4th January 1949.
No: 34 (1)

(2838)

NOTICE

JUNAGADH GOVERNMENT invites offers from the firms that are interested in preparation of "PAPAIN" from Papaya trees that grows in abundance in the State. For particulars please write to the Revenue Commissioner (Agri.), Junagadh State, Junagadh.

2813

ENLISTMENT OF CONTRACTORS FOR NATIONAL ACADEMY PROJECT, POONA

APPLICATIONS for Enlistment as Approved Contractors for the National Academy Project, Khadakvasla, Poona for undertaking the following categories of works are invited to reach this office on or before 20th January, 1949:—

(a) Buildings.
(b) Roads.
(c) Building materials.
(d) Furniture.
(e) Civil Engineering (including Reinforced concrete structural steel work, water supply, Sewage disposal etc.)
(f) Electrical Engineering and Installations.

The necessary printed form of application can be had from the Office of the Chief Engineer, National Academy Project No. 11, Wanowrie Barracks, Poona 1.

Those already borne on the list of Southern Command and desirous of undertaking work for this formation should also apply to be enlisted as "Approved Contractors".

2. All Contractors seeking registration will be required to execute a standard form of bond as security against performance as under, if not already done:—

For Contracts upto	Value of bond
Rs. 40,000/- ...	Rs. 5,000/-
Rs. 1 lakh. ...	Rs. 10,000/-
Rs. 2 lakhs. ...	Rs. 20,000/-
Rs. 5 lakhs. ...	Rs. 30,000/-
Rs. 10 lakhs. ...	Rs. 50,000/-
Unlimited ...	Rs. 1,00,000/-

Chief Engineer
National Academy Project Poona.
2814

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
THE B.E.S. & T. COMMITTEE

SEALED TENDER for the supply of Pearline Enamel Flat will be received by the Chief Storekeeper up to noon on Monday, 17th January, 1949.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Electric House, Fort, Bombay 1, on personal application but will not be forwarded by post.

(2839)

NOTICE.

WANTED a trained SCHOOL MISTRESS for I.A.M.C. Centre South Children School immediately. Should have passed atleast Junior Anglo-Vernacular or its equivalent and be capable of teaching Hindi upto Middle Class and also elementary English.

Apply to Commandant IAMC Centre South, POONA with copies of testimonials stating minimum pay acceptable.

2829

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.
HOME GUARDS, GREATER BOMBAY.

H. E. SHRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, Governor General of India will inspect the Home Guards on the 9th January, 1948. All Home Guards will fall-in in full uniform at the Home Guards Headquarters parade ground at 6-45 A.M. on that date.

M. R. S. CAPTAIN,
Administrative Officer,
Home Guards, Greater Bombay.
Bombay, 5th January, 1949.

2847

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE BOMBAY CITY CIVIL COURT AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 743 of 1948.

(1) HIRALAL CHUNILAL SHAH, (2) NAGINDAS HIRALAL SHAH and (3) AMARTLAL HIRALAL SHAH, all of Kolhapur Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Shahu Puri, Kolhapur and carrying on joint family business in the firm name of Shah Amratlal Hiralal at Kolhapur. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

(1) MATADIN KHETAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, whose whereabouts are unknown, (2) THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act and having their Registered office at Fort, Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To
MATADIN KHETAN, the 1st defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that this Honourable Court will be moved before His Honour Judge Bhatt on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1949 at 11 A.M. or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard on the part of the abovenamed Plaintiffs for an order:

(a) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit the 1st defendant be restrained by an order and an injunction of this Court from operating upon the said account on in any way disposing of or dealing with the same or from receiving the said amount or any part thereof.
(b) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit the 2nd Defendant Bank their agents and servants be restrained by an order and an injunction of this Hon'ble Court from parting with the said sum of Rs. 3000/- or any part thereof standing to the credit of the 1st Defendant in the said account.
(c) That the costs of this Notice of Motion and the order to be made may be provided for.

AND TAKE NOTICE ALSO that special leave to give this short Notice for the day and hour appointed has been obtained from the Judge Mr. J. C. Bhatt. Dated this 8th day of Dec. 1948.

On behalf of
Messrs. CHANDRASEN & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Advocate.
2846

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
Insolvency No. 140 of 1948

Re: NIRANJAN P. SHARMA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Central Studio Tardeo, Bombay and residing at Bharat Bhuwan, Parel Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... ... A Debtor.

Ex Parte. NARBERAM KHIMJI ... ... Petitioning Creditor.

On the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioning Creditor presented on the 4th day of December 1948 an Order was made on the 4th day of January 1949 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1949.

SAROSH H. A. VAKIL
Insolvency Registrar
High Court, Bombay

(2849)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

THE SAFEST REPOSITORY FOR JEWELLERY, VALUABLES AND IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

SAFE DEPOSIT LOCKERS

Available in the Bank's air conditioned vault in Apollo Street and also at its Dadar Branch

RED MENACE IN KRISHNA & GUNTER

Congress Committee To Submit Memorandum To Nehru

VIJAYAVADA, Jan. 5, (API): Communist activities in several districts of Hyderabad State bordering Krishna and Guntur districts of the Madras Province have been on the increase, especially after the conclusion of the police action in the State, according to a resolution passed by the West Krishna District Congress Committee at an emergent meeting held here on Sunday last with its president, Mr. Kakani Venkataratnam, in the Chair.

VARIOUS ATROCITIES

The resolution after detailing various atrocities including murder, arson and loot perpetrated by Communists on Congressmen and their Houses, says that their activities are spreading to adjoining Krishna and Guntur districts also with the help of local Communists in these areas.

Stating that the security of lives of Congressmen and those who do not see eye to eye with Communists have become endangered to such an extent that several reasons have started leaving villages to settle down in towns, the resolution strongly urges the Government of Madras and Hyderabad State to take strong measures to suppress their unlawful activities. It further requests the Madras Government not to release arrested Communists either on bail or parole.

A deputation consisting of Mr. K. Venkataratnam and three others was formed to draft a memorandum on the subject and to wait on the Prime Minister of India as well as the Premier of Madras to explain the situation. It was also decided to submit copies of the memorandum to the presidents of the Indian National Congress and the Andhra Provincial Congress.

The Committee also decided to request Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao M.L.A. to move an adjournment motion at the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Assembly in the same connection.

Reconstitution Of Port Trust Boards

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The reconstitution of Port Trust Boards in the light of the revised Port Trust Act, passed early in 1948 giving increased representation to Indian commercial interests on the Boards was considered at the resumed session of the conference of Chairmen of Port Trusts this morning. Mr K. Santhanam, Minister of State, presided.

The training of civil and marine engineers at major ports in India to meet the shortages of officers in that respect was also discussed.

It was resolved that Chairmen of Port Trusts would hence forth meet once a year regularly and the next meeting be held in Calcutta.

The Conference, it is understood, took a serious view of periodic stoppages in work in the docks due to strikes and other acts of "indiscipline" by labour. It was suggested that immediate steps should be taken by all the Port Trusts to enforce the maximum efficiency in cargo-removal work which was being impeded by unrest among workers and other factors.

The meeting came to a close in the afternoon.

SARDAR PATEL TO VISIT BARDOLI

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

It is learnt from informed Congress circles here that Sardar Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister will pay one day visit to Bardoli on Jan. 23 in oreder to meet Surat workers and Bardoli Ashramites, before leaving for Rajkot to inaugurate Saurashtra Constituent Assembly on January 24.

Registration Of Aliens In Burma

RANGOON, Jan. 5 (Reuter): All foreign residents in Burma, except members of the Diplomatic Corps, and foreigners employed by the Burmese Government, must register with Government-appointed registration officers by April 4, it was officially announced here today.

CONGRESS CANDIDATE FOR MUSLIM SEAT

Mr. Allarakha of Girgaum District Congress Committee writes:—

The Congress nomination of Mr. Adamali Mulla Noorbhoy as against Mr. Yusuf Meher Ali, Socialist candidate, in the forthcoming bye-election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly for the Muslim seat, recently fallen vacant, deserves to be severely condemned by all Congressmen. Mr. Adam Ali Mulla is an unknown man, and was never a member of the Congress, nor was he ever seen in the Congress House any time. It is really a wonder what made Mr. S. K. Patil to select Mr. Adamali Mulla, while there were several Congress Muslims of long-standing, and tried and trusted, much more capable and better fitter to be in the Assembly. Mr. S. K. Patil did not care to consult even Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, Mr. Salebhoy Abdul Kadar and others while selecting Mr. Mulla. Did Mr. Patil take Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hassan into confidence in selecting his friend? The whole affair smacks of some great scandal. Will Mr. Patil explain why he selected Mr. Mulla?

I have been an active Congressman since 1932. I know how much we, Congress Muslims, have struggled and sacrificed to keep the Congress flag aloft. But our sacrifices an services to the Congress have no value for Mr. Patil now. Congressmen like me refuse to be hoodwinked any further. We strongly protest against Mr. Patil's selection of Mr. Mulla for a seat in the Assembly.

ARUNA ATTACKS NEHRU GOVERNMENT

Asks Socialist Workers To Prepare For 'Constructive Revolution'

BANARAS, Jan. 5 (API): Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali delivering the presidential address at the first U.P. Socialist Conference here yesterday said that in order to solve the present economic crisis the people of the country should either force the Government to adopt the revolutionary economic programme or they should by the power of their votes change the Government.

Mrs. Aruna also added that after attainment of freedom the Socialists had hoped that the Nehru Government would be able to fulfil the old promise of establishing the "Kisan-Mazdoor Raj" in the country but their hopes had been shattered. "Instead the country today is faced with a great economic crisis and we are ruled by the same old buracratic machines set up by the bygone British rule in India" she said.

She advised the Socialist workers to organise the masses and make them conscious of their strength and rights in order to bring about "a constructive revolution" in the country.

U.P. SWEEPERS CAN'T STRIKE NOW

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5 (API): All persons employed in the work of scavenging and cleaning by the local authorities in the U. P. will henceforward be treated as belonging to the essential services, according to an order issued by the Governor of the United Provinces.

The order also prohibits the essential services to launch a strike.

GUJARAT FAMINE SITUATION

Kanayalal Desai To Meet Sardar

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4.

Mr. Kanayalal Desai, President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee left for Delhi after attending the Gujarat Famine Relief Committee meeting held yesterday.

It is learnt that he will submit before Sardar Patel his impression of the famine-stricken areas of Gujarat, especially Ahmedabad and Broach district.

Cheap Grain Shops To Fight Famine

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

Gujarat Famine Relief Committee under Presidentship of Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai discussed for about 2 to 3 hours the serious famine conditions prevailing in various parts of Gujarat and Ahmedabad district particularly.

To meet scarcity of water it was decided to import oil engines and pumps forthwith. It was further decided to open cheap grain shops in affected areas. District Committees to carry out relief work were formed.

It is learnt that Commissioner Northern Division has called important conference of all Collectors of Gujarat to consider ways and means to meet serious famine situation in Gujarat especially in Ahmedabad and Broach districts.

Students Congress Postponed

LUCKNOW, Jan. 4, (A. P. I.): The annual session of the All-India Students Congress which was to have been held at Kanpur from January 8 to 10 has been postponed, according to its president, Mr. Arbind Bose.

Universities Commission In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dec.), Jan. 4—The Universities Commission led by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, arrived in Hyderabad yesterday and has been visiting several colleges attached to the Osmania University and research laboratories in the engineerng and agricultural colleges.

The Commission also held discussions with Nawab Ali Yavar Jung, Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University, and other officials of the education Department on the courses of teaching, the nature of tests and examinations and building and equipment.

The Commission, it is stated, also discussed the medium of instruction employed by the Omania University.

The Osmania University Council recently recommended the replacement, from the next academic year, of the medium of Urdu by Hindustani with both Persian and Devanagri script.

The Commission is expected to stay in Hyderabad for another three days, after which it is leaving for Nagpur, where the representatives of the Saugor University are expected to meet it to submit information relating to their university.

Prof. Sidhanta, secretary of the Commission, said in an interview today that the Committee hoped to submit its report to the Government of India by about the middle of August 1949.

Dhrangadhra Chemical Works To Be Closed

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, Jan. 3: It is understood that the Dhrangdhra Chemical Works will be closed from Jan. 15.

It is stated that stock has increased while buying capacity has decreased. About two thousand workers will be unemployed.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

GERMSKUTTER
SPECIFIC FOR
Ringworm, Itches, Eczema and all other Skin Diseases
DOES NOT STAIN CLOTHES
BHOGILAL PREMCHAND & CO.,
CHEMISTS
Princess St., BOMBAY 2.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXVII
No. 5

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1949

Price: 2 ANNAS

BABULINE
BUILDS HEALTHY
BABIES
Prescribed by Doctors for over 20 years
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Sole Agents:
B. A. & BROS.
BOMBAY 2.
CALCUTTA & PATNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TRUMAN PRESENTS SECOND NEW DEAL

Asks Congress To Raise Four Billion Dollars In Taxes

EIGHT-POINT PROGRAMME TO COMBAT INFLATION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (Reuter): President Truman today outlined to Congress a programme which surpassed the late President Roosevelt's "New Deal" in both scope and liberalism.

He called for a sweeping programme of economic control, social reform, increased civil liberties and freer opportunities for organised labour.

In his traditional "State of the Union" message to a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives—his first since his triumphant election just three months ago—he called for authority to reimpose price control, raise 4,000 million more dollars by increasing taxes principally by additional corporate taxes and scrap the Republican—sponsored Taft-Hartley Anti-Labour Bill.

He asserted that "the gloomy prophets who predicted the downfall of American capitalism" had been confounded, but admitted that the United States still has "many shortcomings."

PASSING REFERENCE TO FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. Truman dealt only sketchily with foreign policy and failed to mention at all the projected North Atlantic Pact, a military aid programme for Western Europe, or additional funds for the Marshall Plan.

He did say, however, that during the course of the current session "I shall have occasion to ask the Congress to consider several measures in the field of foreign policy", which was presumed to mean that he would have specific recommendations on these subjects at a later date.

In tones of firm confidence, which reflected the results of the dramatic victory he scored at last November's polls, the President asserted that the American people in that contest had "rejected the discredited theory that the fortunes of the Nation should be in the hands of a privileged few."

He then outlined a programme which constituted a point-by-point fulfilment of his election campaign promises.

TRUMAN'S PROGRAMME

The President's programme included:

(1) An eight—point programme to combat inflation, which included authority for "stand by" price control, allocation of scarce raw materials and possible loans to finance the manufacture of materials in critically short supply.

(2) The increase of taxes by 4,000,000,000 dollars to permit sizeable reduction in the national debt, the new money to come mainly from additional corporate taxes, which some revision in estate a gift taxes and raising income taxes rates in middle and upper classes

(3) The outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley labour law and its substitution by the old, more liberal so-called Wagner Act.

He urged that the latter be amended to prohibit jurisdictional strikes—strikes resulting from disputes between unions—for secondary boycotts, the walking-out of workers in sympathy with strikers in an unrelated industry

(4) The expansion of present social security laws to give bigger old-age pensions and also provide Government protection to people suffering from unemployment, sickness or disability.

(5) The institution of a National Health Insurance scheme to "enable every American to afford good medical care." (6) Increased Government aid to schools

(7) Special legislation to provide for low rent housing, slum clearance, farm housing and housing research.

(8) A comprehensive civil rights programme to prohibit the segregation of or discrimination against Negroes or other racial minorities.

TWO RECOMMENDATIONS ON FOREIGN POLICY

The only two specific recommendations respecting foreign policy he made were:

1. The extension for three years of the reciprocal trade agreements programme which empowers the Government to negotiate tariff lowering pacts with other Governments. The present law is due to expire on March 31 next

2. Widening the present programme for the admission of Europe's displaced persons into the United States. Currently, 200,000 are being admitted over a two year period

President Truman stressed that he regarded his domestic programme as the foundation of the Nation's foreign policy.

"The world today looks to us for leadership because we have so largely realised, within our borders, those benefits of democracy for which most of the peoples of the world are yearning, he declared.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

Insisting that "the heart of our foreign policy is peace", he asserted that "our guiding star is the principle of international co-operation.

"However, until a system of world security is established upon which we can safely rely, we cannot escape the burden of creating and maintaining armed forces sufficient to deter aggression.

"We have made great progress in the last year in the effective organisation of our armed forces, but further improvements in our national security legislation are necessary."

As one of these improvements he repeated his request for the enactment of a universal military training programme for the Nation's youth.

NO REMARK DIRECTED AT RUSSIA

There was no passage in his 4,000 word speech directed by name at Russia. But he did assert that "it should be clear by now to all nations that we are not seeking to freeze the 'status quo'.

"We have no intention of preserving the injustices of the past. We welcome the constructive efforts being made by many nations to achieve a better life for their citizens.

"In the European Recovery Programme, in our Good Neighbour Policy and in the United Nations, we have begun to batter down those national walls which block the economic growth and the social advancement of the peoples of the world."

President Truman summed up his view of the prospect before the world by saying that "we stand at the opening of an era which can mean either great achievement or terrible catastrophe for ourselves and all mankind."

U. S. SHORTCOMINGS

The President asserted that "the gloomy prophets who predicted the downfall of American capitalism" had been confounded. But, he admitted that the United States still had "many shortcomings" and he listed them thus:—

"We are suffering from excessively high prices. Our production is still not large enough to satisfy our demands. Our minimum wages are far too low. Small business is losing ground to dangerous monopoly. Our farmers still face an uncertain future. And too many of them lack the benefits of our modern civilisation.

"Some of our national resources are

(Continued on Page 7)

STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS BEFORE SECRETARIAT



About 10,000 students of Bombay from various colleges went on a one-day token strike on Wednesday to demonstrate their sympathy with the medical students who have been on general strike since Tuesday to protest against the increase of tuition fees. The police made a lathi charge on a small procession of students which was trying to march towards Secretariat. Three students were injured.

MEDICOS CALL OFF NO-FEE CAMPAIGN

Sequel To Mavlankar's Intervention

HUNGER STRIKE WITHDRAWN: LATHI CHARGE ON DEMONSTRATORS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The strike and the no-fee campaign of the medical college students in the City were called off by the Co-ordinating Committee tonight on an assurance by Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Indian Parliament, that he would intervene in their dispute with the Government of Bombay.

The decision of the Committee will be placed before a general body meeting of the students tomorrow morning for formal acceptance.

The hunger strike of the 14 students of the Grant Medical College and five students of the G. S. Medical College, was withdrawn in consequence of this decision.

Though the students called off their strike in expectation of Mr. Mavlanker's good offices, it is learnt that the Government have not committed themselves to any "conditions", except an assurance that no student would be victimised for participating in the agitation.

GOVERNMENT VERSION

A Bombay Government communique issued tonight said: "Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, Minister for Health, and Public Works, today granted an interview to the Convener of the Action Committee of the medical students' strike at the request of the latter, who later told the Minister on telephone that the students wanted to withdraw the strike unconditionally. During the interview, the student leader requested the Minister that the Government should not victimise students for their taking part in the agitation. The The Minister assured him that the Government never thought of victimisation of any kind."

Shortly before his interview with the student leader, the Minister told reporters that there could be "absolutely no reconsideration" of Government's decision on the fee increase in the medical colleges unless the students "unconditionally withdraw their strike and the no-fee campaign". He added there could be no mediation by a third party so long as the strike continued.

MAVLANKAR'S PROPOSAL

Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, in a telegram to the Medical Students' Union, earlier in the day, urged the students to abandon their strike and pay their fees on the increased rate, assuring that he would take up "reconsideration" of the matter with the Bombay Government. He added that "sense of prestige should not deter correct codes of conduct" The acceptance of his proposal, Mr. Mavlanker said, "will neither mean humiliation, nor surrender."

Mr. Joachim Alva, Sheriff of Bombay, met Dr. Gilder in the morning and discussed with him the situation arising out of the medical students' strike.

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION

About 10,000 students of Bombay from the various colleges went on a

(Continued on Page 7)

18 R.S.S. VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED IN CITY

Police Foil Attempt To Take Out Procession

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

An attempt on the part of RSS volunteers to take out a procession near Flora Fountain, this evening, was foiled by the timely arrival of the police. As a sequel to this 18 men were arrested on the spot and were marched off to the Esplanade Police Station where they were detained.

The trouble started at about 6 p.m. when more than 500 men assembled in the traffic island at Flora Fountain shouting slogans such as "RSS Zindabad" and "Justice to RSS" Soon hundreds of bulletins were distributed exhorting the people to "do justice to the RSS cause." The men then assumed a militant attitude and went on demonstrating for about ten to fifteen minutes. This attracted a large crowd.

Scenting mischief a few police constables who were present on the spot arrested 18 volunteers and warned the demonstrators to disperse. They threatened lathi-charge in case of their refusal. But the youngsters would not listen and they started in a procession along Hornby Road. Police reinforcements however arrived and the procession was dispersed on the junction of Outram Road and Hornby Road.

R.S.S. Arrests In Dombivli

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, Jan. 4.

Twenty-four R.S.S. workers were arrested for offering Satyagraha at Dombivli yesterday and brought to Kalyan, to stand their trial before the Resident Magistrate, Kalyan.

Kalyan R.S.S. Satyagraha was suspended till 7th January, 1949, it is understood here.

BOMBAY'S STREET VENDORS



5. The Trinket-Dealer

Another leisurely trader who regards the pavement as his own shop, is this trinket-dealer who is a fairly common type. At some time or the other, we have all patronised him but somehow no one quite approves of his squatting on the public roadside. This man deals in odds and ends, toilet articles, hairpins, toys and what you will. But he is essentially one of a kind. Nothing gives greater pleasure than to see him pack up his wares as the "business hours" come to an end and take himself off the street. It is not shortage of shopping space that makes him campon the road but a feeling that there is business here which is easy picking. No favourite he, we dislike the very carelessness with which he sits on an inverted "Rogers" box.

REPUBLICANS READY FOR TALKS WITH DUTCH

Emergency Government's Five Conditions: Hague Reaction

LONDON, Jan. 5 (Reuter): The Indonesian Republican Emergency Government "somewhere in Sumatra" was conditionally prepared to resume talks with the Dutch under supervision of the United Nations Good Offices Committee, the Republican representative in Canberra said today.

CEASE-FIRE IN JAVA AND SUMATRA

The representative, Dr. Usman, added that the Emergency Government were also prepared to order a cease-fire throughout Java and Sumatra.

The Dutch announced in Batavia today that military action against Republicans in Sumatra ended at noon (local time). Java operations ended on Saturday.

REPUBLICANS CONDITIONS

Dr. Usman said the Republican Emergency Government's five conditions for talks and a cease-fire were:

(1) Immediate release of the captured government leaders;

(2) Dutch withrdawal to pre-December 18 lincs:

(3) Recognition of Republican sovereignty over Java, Sumatra and Madura;

(4) Formation of an all-Indonesian government by popular vote without Dutch interference; and

(5) Withdrawal of the Dutch army from Indonesia as soon as possible after the formation of such a government. "The Indonesian leaders undertake properly to observe Netherlands economic interests".

The Dutch Prime Minister, Dr. Willem Drees, was leaving Malta today by plane on his way to Batavia, where he is expected to take part in talks for a general settlement. Jonkheer Michiels Van Verdyynen, Dutch Ambassador to Britain, arrived in Batavia from London today.

IRAQ BANS DUTCH AIRLINERS

Reuter reported from Bagdad that Iraq had decided to ban Royal Dutch airliners from landing at her airports because of Dutch "aggression in Indonesia".

(Similar decisions have already been taken by India, Pakistan and Ceylon).

HAGUE REACTION

THE HAGUE, Jan. 5 (Reuter): Dr. Willem Drees, Netherland's Prime Minister, flying out to the East Indies, "on a special mission" is expected here to take an early opportunity to consider five conditions laid down by the Republican Emergency Government in Sumatra for a re-

(Continued on Page 7)



Commander G. S. Kapoor R.I.N. bound for Malta, is appointed to command one of the destroyers India has purchased from Great Britain. He was the Naval officer-in-charge of the R.I.N. establishment at Vizagapatam and was also in command of H.M.I.S. "Circars".

INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE

Zafrullah To Lead Pak Delegation

KARACHI, Jan. 5 (A.P.I.): Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, will lead the Pakistan delegation to the forthcoming Inter-Dominion Conference to be held in Karachi, on Jan. 10. it was learned today.

Khwaja Shahabuddin, Minister for the Interior and Refugees will also attend on behalf of Pakistan. The conference is expected to last for about four days.

Boundary disputes between East and West Bengal and outstanding economic and financial issues will be discussed by the conference.

STRONG DELEGATION FROM INDIA

The "U.P.I." adds:

In view of the importance of the conference which will mainly deal with evacuee property, the Government of India have decided to send a strong delegation consisting of three Cabinet Ministers, besides others. It will consist of Mr. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Mr. Bhimsen Sachar.

Mr. Jairamdas and Mr. Sachar will represent the point of view of the evacuees from Sind and West Punjab respectively.

Food Minister Inaugurates Tractor Scheme

NAGPUR, Jan. 5 (API)—At Pathari, in Saugor District, this afternoon, India's Food Minister, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, inaugurated the tractor scheme of the Central Government to bring under cultivation of food crops, a large area of kans-infected land, measuring 10,000 acres.

GRATEFUL TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

MADRAS, Jan. 5 (A.P.I.): Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, Revenue Minister who has been appointed as the General Secretary of the Congress, told pressmen this evening: "I am grateful to the President of the Indian National Congress for entrusting me with his responsibility. I will discharge it to the best of my ability and serve the country devotedly as hitherto."

Congress Working Committee Personnel

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Indian National Congress, has announced the names of the following members, as constituting the Working Committee, according to U.P.I.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Treasurer),
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad,
Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai,
Mr. Jagjiwan Ram,
Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant,
Sardar Pratap Singh,
Dr. Rajendra Prasad,
Dr. P. C. Ghosh,
Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani,
Mr. S. K. Patil,
Prof. N. G. Ranga,
Mr. V. Kamraja Nadar
Mr. Devishwar Sharma,
Mr. Nijalingappa,
Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt,
Mr. Ramsahai,
Shanker Rao Deo and Kala Venkat Rao will be General Secretaries.

EMERGENT MEETING OF CONGRESS CABINET

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (UPI): Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Indian National Congress, has announced that there will be an emergent meeting of the Congress Working Committee on January 9 next at 8-30 a.m. at the residence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in New Delhi.

The President apoligizes for the shortness of the notice.

QUITS MINISTERSHIP TO TAKE UP CONGRESS SECRETARYSHIP.

MADRAS, Jan. 5 (A.P.I.): Mr. Kala Venkat Rao, Revenue Minister, Madras who has been selected as one of the two General Secretaries of the Congress Working Committee, told the Associated Press of India that he is resigning the Ministership and proceeding to Delhi by plane on Friday, the 7th instant, to attend the emergency meeting of the Working Committee convened for January 9.

Enquiries in Ministerial circles show that there will not be any immediate appointment to fill up the vacancy in the Ministry caused by the resignation of Mr. Kala Venkata Rao and that the Premier is likely to take over the venue portfolio for the time being until other arrangements are made.

CONGRESS SECRETARY



Kala Venkata Rao, Revenue Minister Government of Madras, who has been appointed one of the general secretaries of the Indian National Congress.

WANTED
TIN PLATE CONTAINERS!
AND TIN PLATE!
Wanted WASTE TIN PLATE AND ONE GALLON AND FOUR GALLON TINS
MODI VANASPATI MANUFACTURING CO. MODINAGAR U. P.